

# Family Nibbles - Volume 4

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*Stories of our Jarvis Ancestors 1680-1800*



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*Stories of our Jarvis Ancestors 1680-1800*

*Mark Jarvis*

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ISBN-13: 9798688118254

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## *Dedication*

This is dedicated to the Jarvis families that came before us. That includes the many grandmothers whose names became Jarvis. And a special dedication to Elizabeth Jarvis, our grandmother that left England with two young children to settle in Pennsylvania in 1683. She was our first ancestor in America.

This volume begins the story of our Jarvis family in America. We've been here for a long time. We'll follow the first three generations of our family as they experienced America from 1680 to 1800.

These were common folk. They had successes and troubles. They had legal scrapes. Just when it seemed like they'd made it, some setback would knock them down.

And when each generation suffered an economic hardship that made their lifestyle unsustainable, they chose the risk of moving west into frontier lands.

And this is dedicated to the Jarvis families that come after us. I hope this look at our past helps them appreciate their heritage.

There's a little bit of each of those ancestors in us. Let's appreciate their message to us.

*"What you are, we were. What we are, you will be."*

## *Acknowledgments*

My son Joe sparked my interest in genealogy.

He began the research of our family history. He began building our Ancestry tree that today records more than 6,000 people.

Joe took the first DNA tests, and patiently tried to explain the technicalities to me. He painstakingly matched his DNA results with that of Eric Jervis, which was the key to finding our ancestors in England.

After I retired and devoted more time to genealogy, we often collaborated or reviewed each other's research.

I've drawn on this trove of research in writing this book. Thank you, Joe.

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# Elizabeth Jarvis (8G) in Pennsylvania

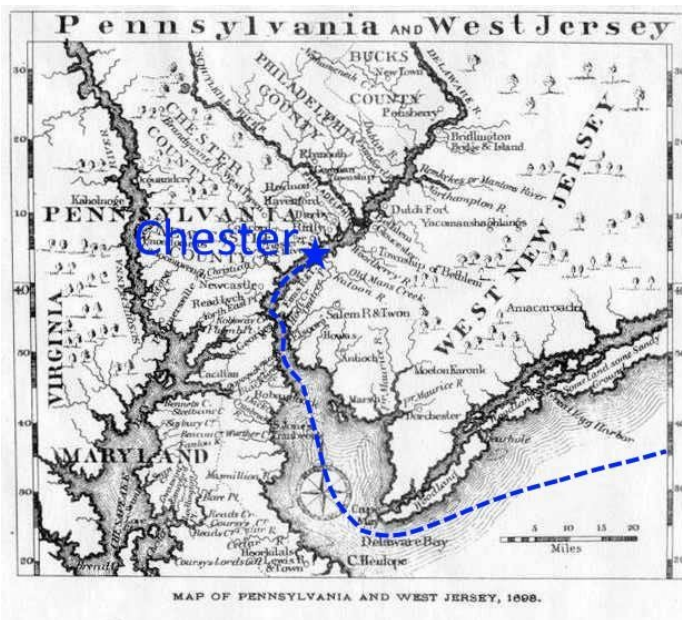
This begins the series on our Jarvis ancestors in America.

We've learned where Elizabeth Jarvis was from in England, and when and how and why she came to Pennsylvania.

Let's find out what happened to Elizabeth and her children in America.



## Arrival



Elizabeth and children arrived at Chester in the fall of 1683.

She was on either the *Endeavor* arriving on September 29, or the *Friendship* arriving by November 21.

The ship stayed at anchor for a week or two, offloading cargo. The passengers stayed on board until they made or met their arrangements for temporary board and lodging.



# Where's Chester?

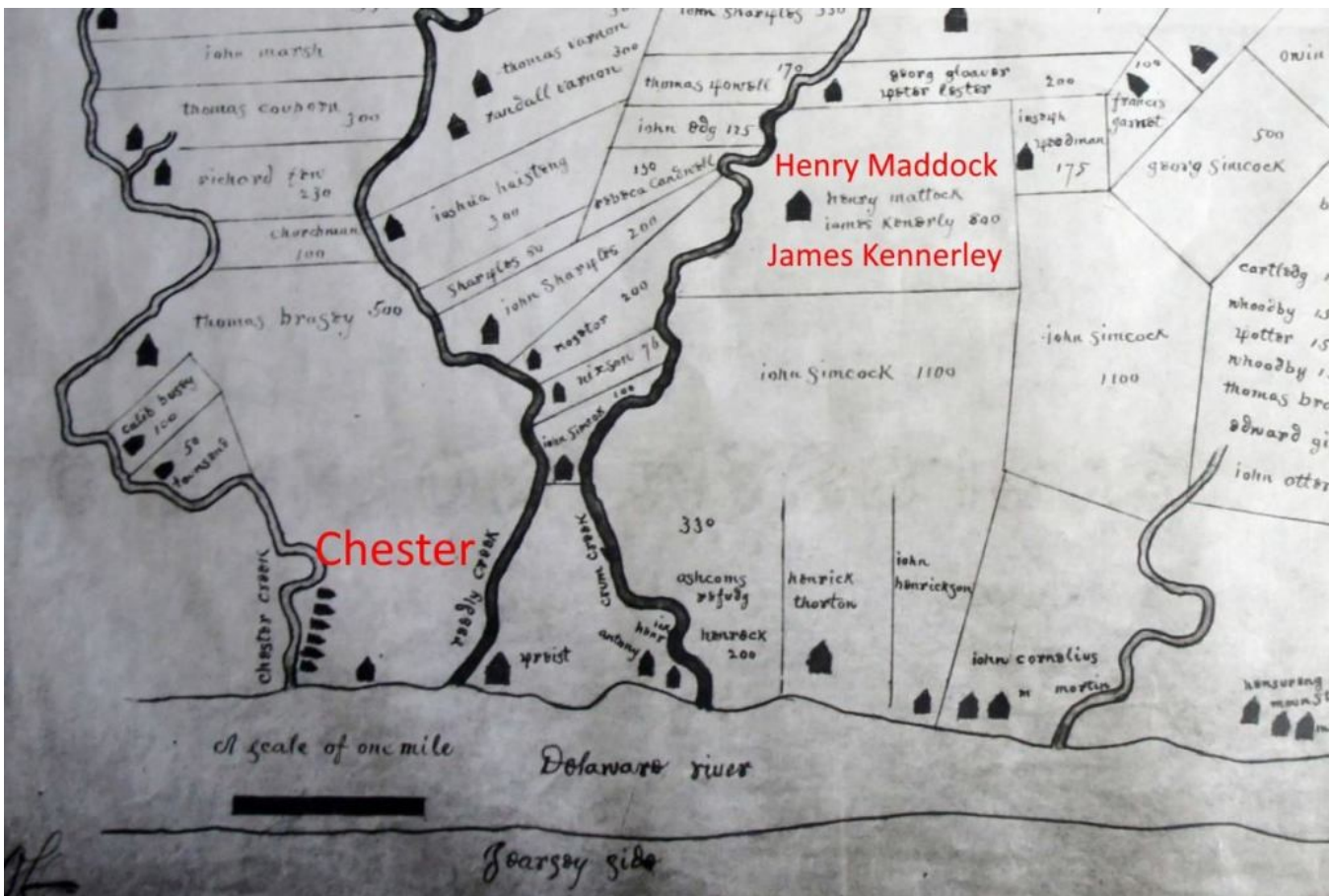
Chester (earlier called Upland) was the port settlement for Chester County, one of the original three counties settled. It was a village of just a few dozen houses. But it existed before Philadelphia, so it was the first stop for arriving Quakers.

# Temporary Quarters

Many of those arriving needed temporary living quarters. Elizabeth may have stayed with the Maddock and Kennerly families, as Henry's brother-in-law James Kennerly had arrived the year before.

*I have hired a House for my Family for the Winter, and I have gotten a little House in my Land for my servants, and have cleared Land about six Acres; and this I can say, I never wisht my self at Bristol again since my departure.*

*Excerpts from Letter from Thomas Paschall to friend in Chippenham England – 1683*



*Section of Charles Ashcom map of Chester County landholders – 1683*

# Elizabeth Gets Land

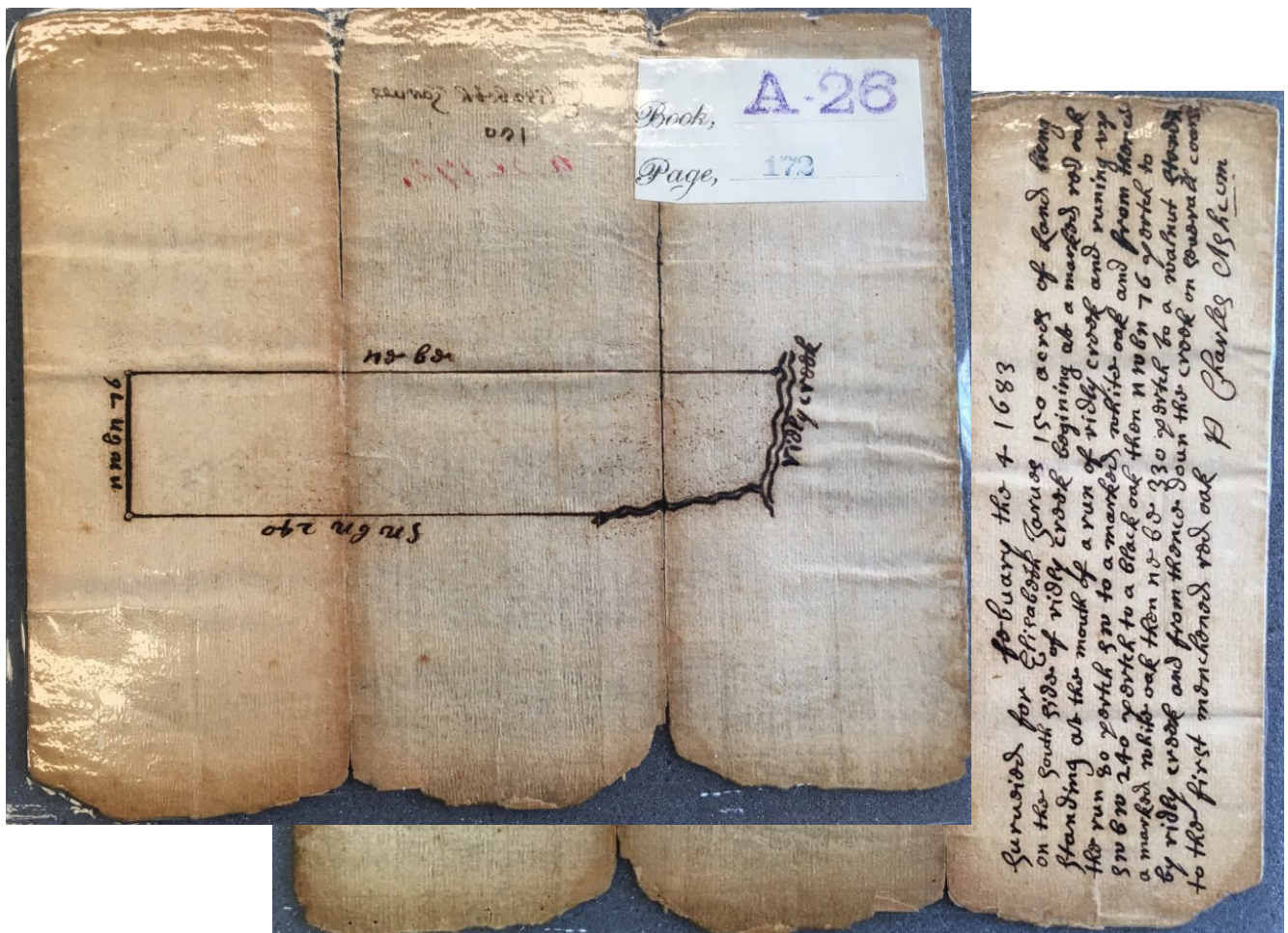
The newly arrived Quakers set about making arrangements for winter quarters, but also for applying for their own land.

Obtaining land from the proprietor was a five step process:

- *Make an application for land*
- *If granted, get a warrant*
- *Get a survey*
- *Make a return and apply for patent*
- *Get a land patent*

Elizabeth applied, and a warrant was issued to survey 150 acres for her.

Here is Charles Ashcom's survey for Elizabeth's land, a 150 acre plot on Ridley Creek in Chester County. The survey was done February 4, 1683/4.



## Family Nibbles

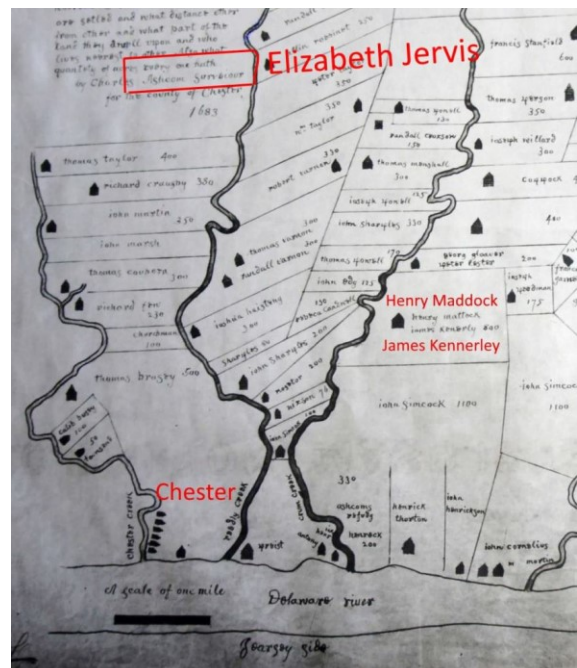
This precious document is among the earliest original documents I've found for the Jarvis family in America. It's Charles Ashcom's actual survey and notes. I really like it. It's in the Pennsylvania State Archives.

Surveyed for February the 4 1683  
on the South side of Elizabeth Jaruss 150 acres of Land being  
standing at the mouth of a run of ridly creek and running by  
the run 80 yorth S W to a marked white oak and from thence  
S W by N 240 yorth to a black oak then N W by N 76 yorth to  
a marked white oak then N by E 330 yorth to a walnut stand  
by ridly creek and from thence down the creek on several courses  
to the first mentioned red oak D Charles Ashcom

*"Surveyed for Elisabeth Jarves 150 acres of Land being on the south side of Ridly Creek beginning at a marked red oak standing at the mouth of a run of Ridly Creek and running up the run 80 pertch SW to a marked white oak and from thence SW b W 240 pertch to a black oak then NW b N 76 pertch to a marked white oak then NE b E 330 pertch to a walnut standing by Ridly Creek and from thence down the creek on several courses to the first mentioned red oak."*

*Charles Ashcom survey of land for Elizabeth Jervis - February 4, 1683/4*

Ashcom's map was drawn in 1683, before Elizabeth's survey. But we can superimpose her land on the map.



## The Land is Rough

On the map, the land parcels look like nice rectangles. But the land was rough, covered by woods with rocks and valleys along the creeks.

But the new settlers had water from the many creeks that drained to the Delaware River. And they had plenty of timber and game.

*The River is taken up all along, by the Sweads, and Finns and some Dutch, before the English came. ... and the Englishmen some of them, buy their plantations by the great river-side, and the rest get into creeks and small rivers that run into it, and some go into the Woods seven or eight Miles.*

*Excerpts from Letter from Thomas Paschall to friend in Chippenham England – 1683*



Elizabeth had 150 acres. That was a typical size for a land warrant. Besides a subsistence garden, a few more acres were cleared for silage or a cash crop; wheat, oats, and corn. But most of the land went unused.

*Thomas Colborne is three miles in the Woods, he is well to pass, and hath about fourteen Acres of Corne now growing, and hath gotten between 30 and 40 £ by his Trade, in this short time.*

*Excerpts from Letter from Thomas Paschall to friend in Chippenham England – 1683*

## A Place to Live

Elizabeth arrived in the fall of 1683, and her land warrant was granted and surveyed by February 1684.

Once the land was surveyed, the purchaser could live on it.

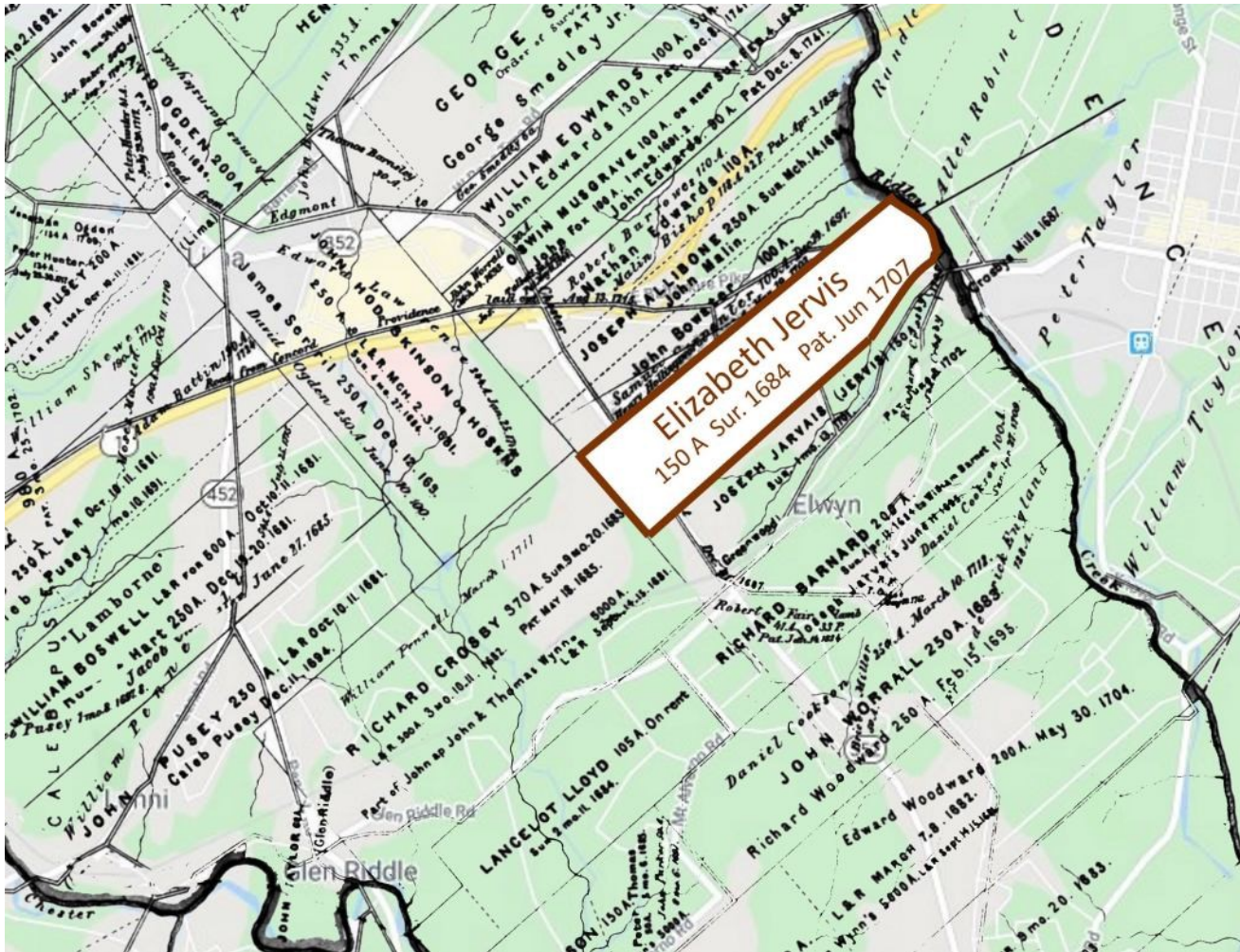
Elizabeth probably put up a primitive cabin near the creek with the help of neighbors. They used trees felled nearby, which also made a small clearing for a subsistence garden.



## Family Nibbles

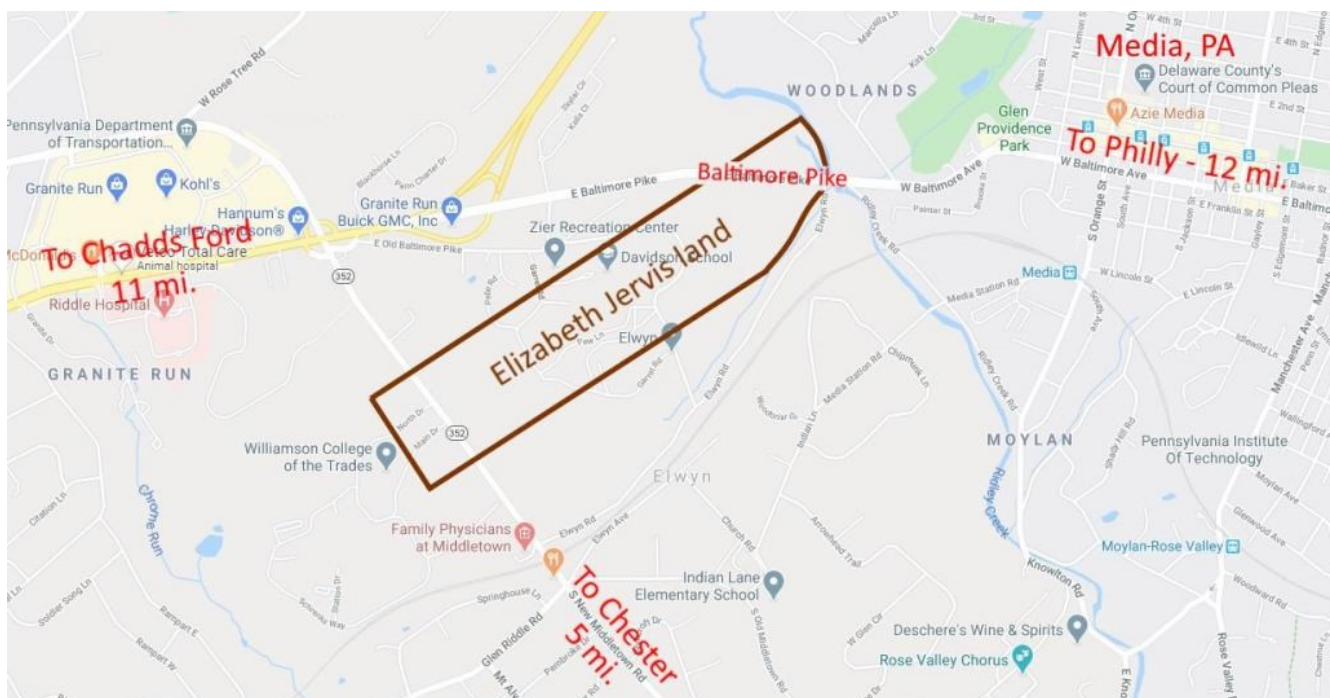
Elizabeth Jervis and her children were settled. What a change from her last few years in England since her husband John died in 1680.

There were neighbors nearby. Maybe you recognize some of them from Cheshire County in England.



## The Land Today

Here is Elizabeth's land overlaid on a modern map. It's about 12 miles west of Philadelphia and 5 miles north of Chester.



## Family Nibbles



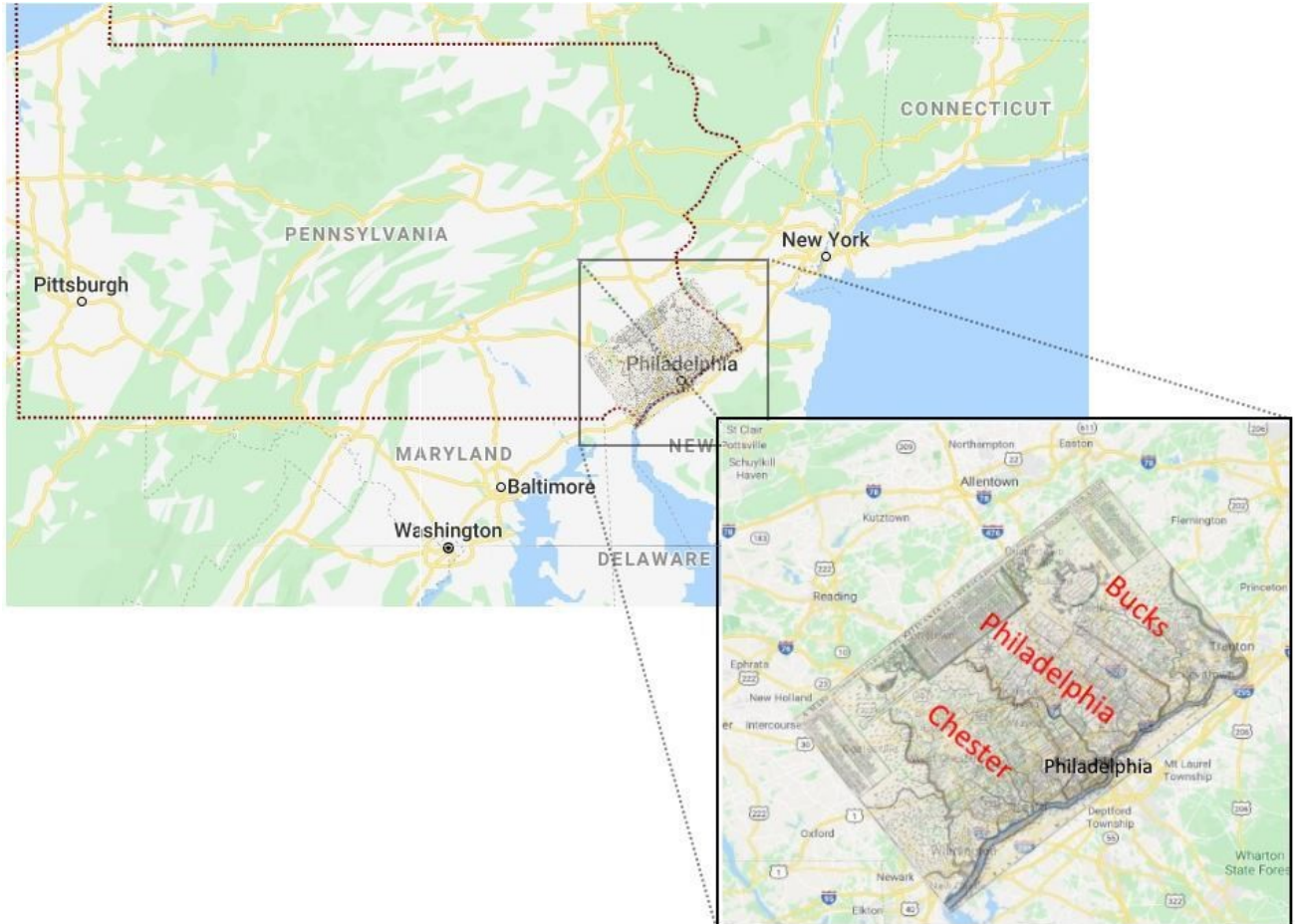
*Baltimore Pike – Elizabeth's land on each side*





This photo views part of Elizabeth's land from Elwyn Road on the south side. How would you like to try to farm that?

## The Province of Pennsylvania

The original settlement of Pennsylvania was three counties – Chester, Philadelphia, and Bucks Counties. You can see the location on the map.



## Timeline

Year	Event	
1680	John Jervis dies, Elizabeth writes for administration of estate	
1680	Elizabeth Jervis has a baby Ruth, probably in November	
1681	Elizabeth Jervis receives charity payments from Quaker meeting	
1681	King Charles II grants Penn charter to Pennsylvania	
1682	Penn arrives in Pennsylvania aboard the Welcome	
1682	Penn lays out Philadelphia, numbered N/S streets, tree names E/W st	
1683	Elizabeth Jervis gets five pounds from Quakers for journey to Pennsylvania	
1683	Elizabeth Jervis arrives in Pennsylvania, aboard <i>Endeavor</i> or <i>Friendship</i>	
1683	Fort St. Louis founded on Missouri River	
1684	Survey of Elizabeth Jervis' warrant for 150a in Middletown	

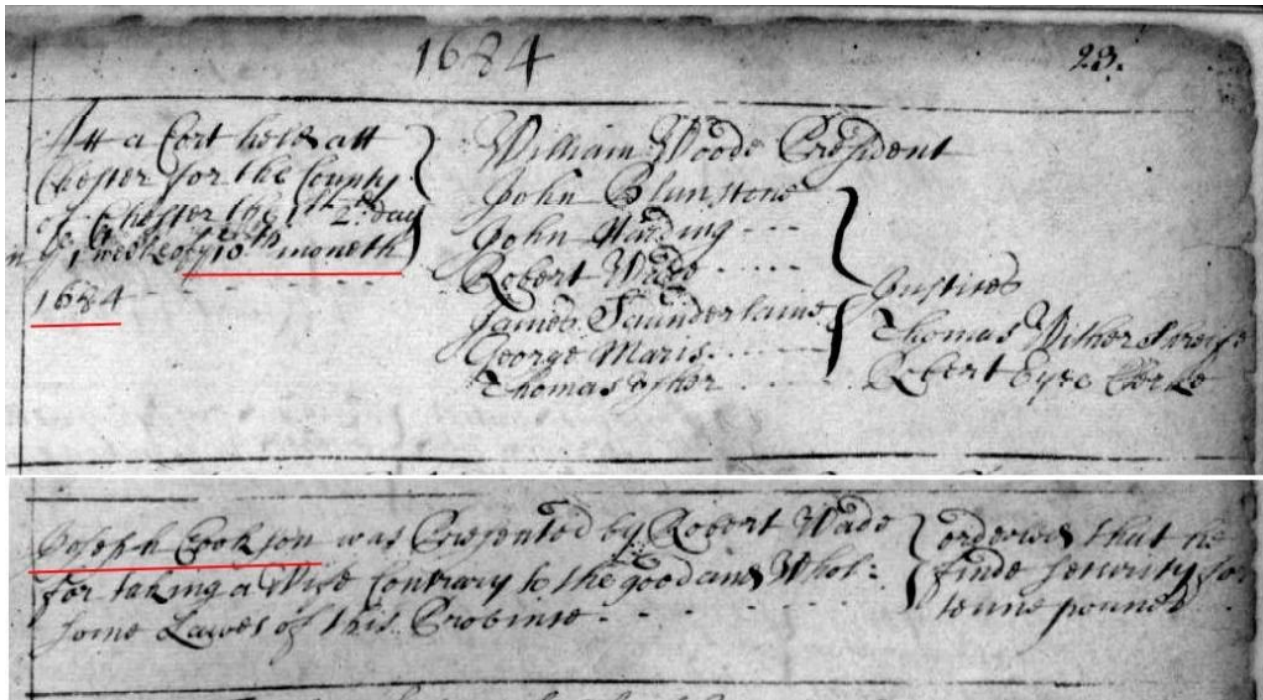
# Joseph Cookson, and Children

It seems impossible that Elizabeth could have managed on her own, with two kids in a cabin in the Pennsylvania frontier.

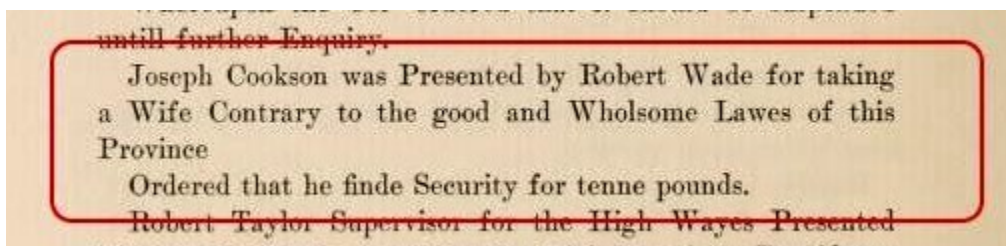
No surprise that Elizabeth re-married. In the fall of 1684, Elizabeth married Joseph Cookson.

## Elizabeth married Joseph Cookson

What is a surprise is the wedding “announcement”. Her husband Joseph Cookson was taken to court for marrying “Contrary to the good and Wholsome Lawes of this Province.” The courts followed English laws, but in practice the Quakers added another layer of control.



Joseph Cookson – Court of Chester County – December 1684



Cookson was ordered to pay £10, but no further action was recorded. He probably didn't pay.

It's interesting that Elizabeth married "outside" the Quaker ways. But apparently quite a few Quakers found the marriage process time consuming and onerous, and married "outside".

The procedure for an orderly marriage within the discipline usually took five weeks from the first announcement to the marriage day. This delay was deemed necessary to give the couple time to cool off and consider. With disturbing frequency, couples elected to bypass procedure and marry outside of Friends by ceremonies performed by "hireling priest," a minister of another denomination, or by a Justice of the peace or magistrate. This occurred in nearly half the marriages and was always cause for disciplinary action. If the member wished to remain in unity with Friends, he or she was required to bring a letter condemning the

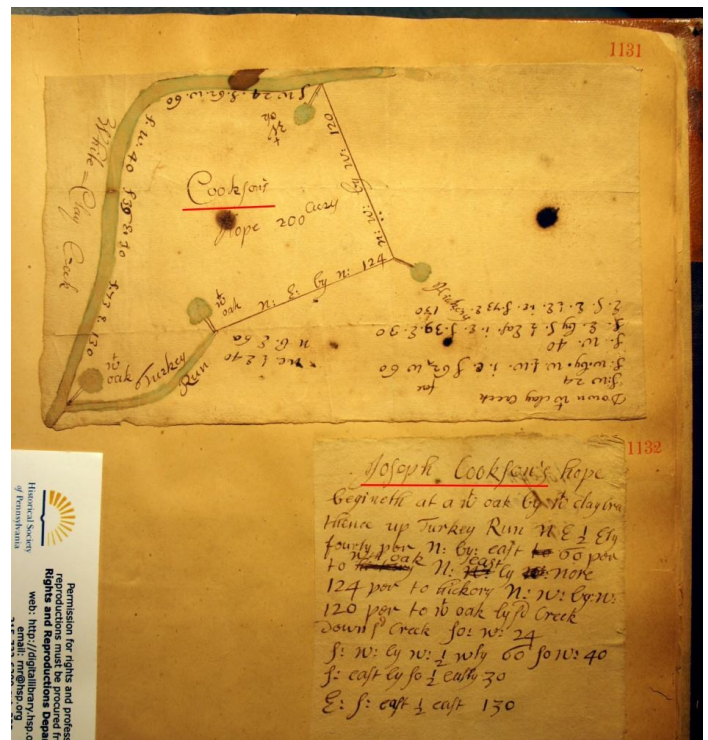
*Quaker marriage protocol – Early Church Records of Delaware County – Intro*

Did Elizabeth know Joseph Cookson in Britain? I don't think so, because we didn't come across any Cooksons in our search of Cheshire area.

## Joseph Cookson

In 1682, William Penn purchased the area that is now Delaware, and he and his sons distributed land in Delaware just as in Pennsylvania.

Joseph Cookson had been granted a land warrant in Newcastle County, Delaware, about 15 miles southwest of Chester. But he probably attended Quaker meeting in Chester, and obviously was governed by Chester court jurisdiction.



*Survey for Cookson's Hope – 1684*

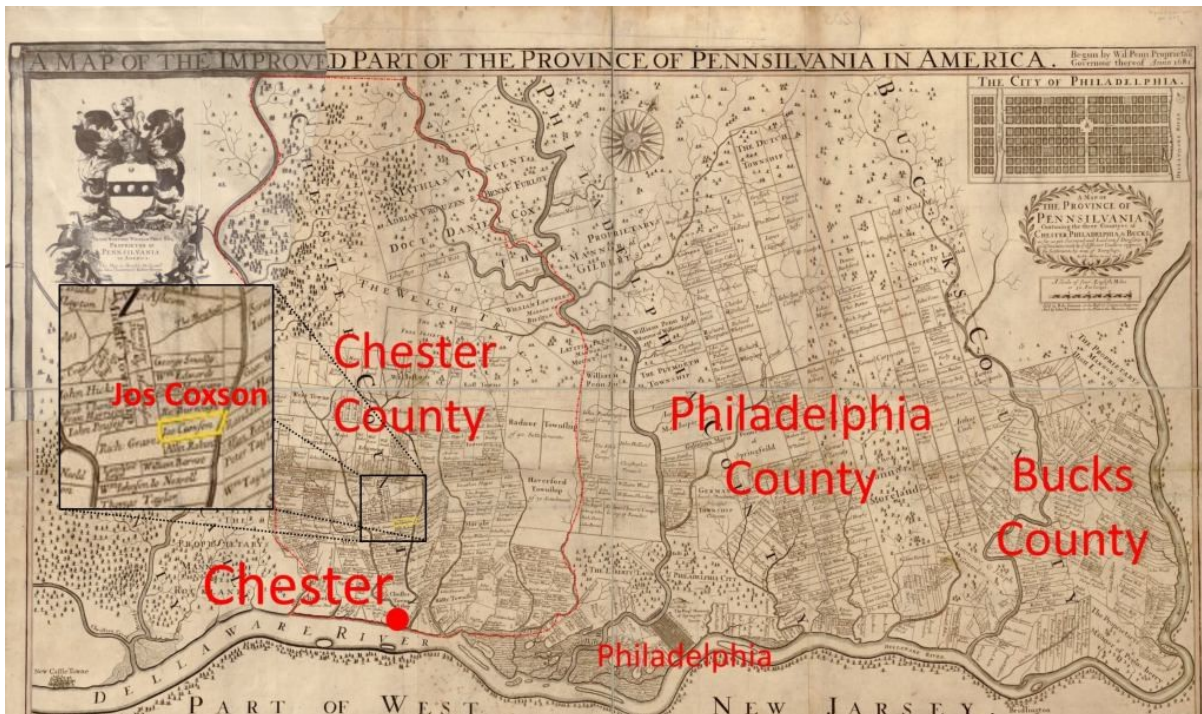
## Family Nibbles



We haven't found any past family records for Joseph. Was he married? Children? Don't know.

Joseph moved to Elizabeth's land. We don't know what became of his land warrant. But for the next several years, Joseph Cookson is the name on the property and tax lists for Elizabeth's land.

The map below is by Thomas Holme, Penn's surveyor general. The map shows the extent of settlement around 1685, three years after the counties were chartered. It shows Elizabeth and Joseph Cookson's land, labeled "Jos Coxson".



*Holme's map of the improved part of Pennsylvania – ca 1685*

## Children

Joseph and Elizabeth had three children. Daniel was the elder, probably born within a year or so after the 1684 marriage. Then two daughters were born, Hannah and Mary.

So by early 1690s there were five offspring in the household:

- *Joseph Jervis, about age 19*
- *Ruth Jervis, age 11*
- *Daniel Cookson, age 6*
- *Hannah Cookson, age 2*
- *Mary Cookson, age 1*




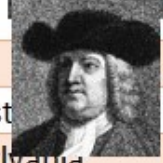
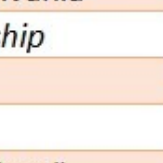
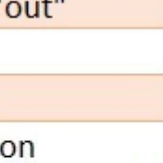
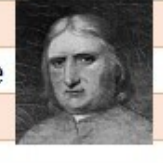
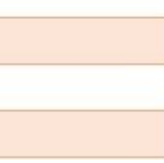




Despite their age differences and different fathers, the Jervises and Cooksons would live and work and move together for the rest of their lives.

## Joseph Cookson died

Joseph Cookson died in the early 1690s.

Poor Elizabeth. Another tough break. But several of her children were old enough to help out. And Joseph was an adult, perhaps not living in Elizabeth's household.

# Timeline

Year	Event	
1680	John Jervis dies, Elizabeth writes for administration of estate	
1680	Elizabeth Jervis has a baby Ruth, probably in November	
1681	Elizabeth Jervis receives charity payments from Quaker meeting	
1681	King Charles II grants Penn charter to Pennsylvania	
1682	Penn arrives in Pennsylvania aboard the Welcome	
1682	Penn lays out Philadelphia, numbered N/S streets, tree names E/W st	
1683	Elizabeth Jervis gets five pounds from Quakers for journey to Pennsylvania	
1683	Elizabeth Jervis arrives in Pennsylvania, aboard <i>Endeavor</i> or <i>Friendship</i>	
1683	Fort St. Louis founded on Missouri River	
1684	Survey of Elizabeth Jervis' warrant for 150a in Middletown	
1684	Elizabeth Jervis marries Joseph Cookson, he's in court for marrying "out"	
1685	Daniel Cookson born to Joseph and Elizabeth Cookson	
1685	King Charles II dies and his brother James II accedes to the throne	
1687	Edgemont Road laid out, crosses land of Elizabeth and Joseph Cookson	
1687	Mary Cookson born to Joseph and Elizabeth Cookson	
1688	Joseph Jervis signs a Quaker testimony prohibiting selling rum to the	
1688	Germantown Pennsylvania Quakers write memo opposing slavery	
1689	William of Orange and Mary II become king and queen	
1689	English Bill of rights	
1689	Elizabeth Jarvis on list of landholders in Chester County	
1689	Hannah Cookson born to Joseph and Elizabeth Cookson	

# Don't Sell Rum to the Indians

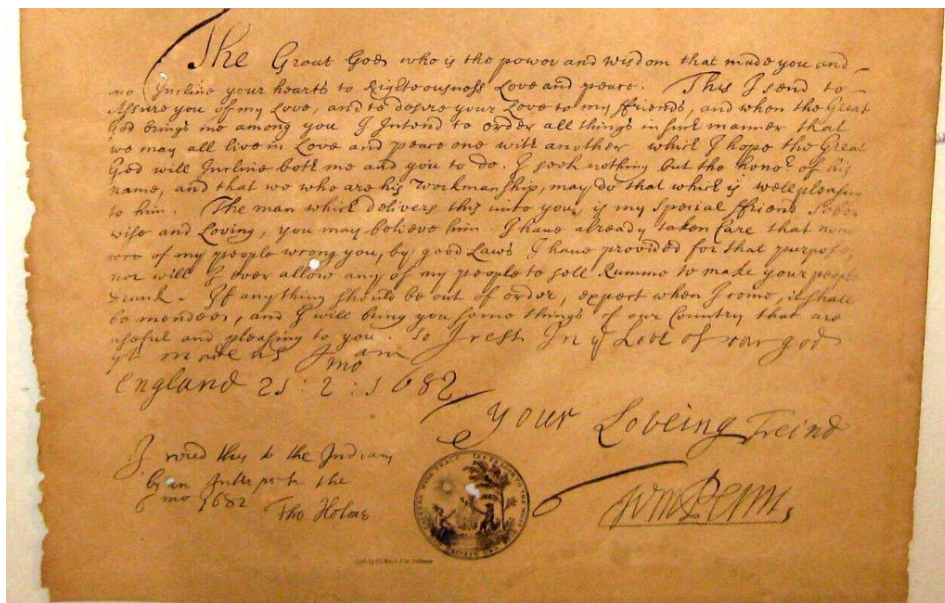
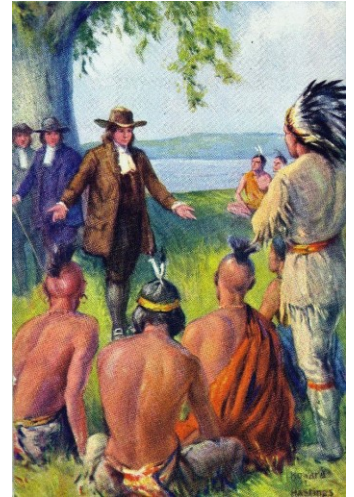
*Their memory could not recall a time they did not live upon this land. Their villages dotted the shores of streams and rivers near the forest's edge.*

*They called themselves the Lenape, the Common People.*

William Penn recognized the Native Americans' claims to land and had a policy of purchasing land from them before selling it for settlement.

Before traveling to Pennsylvania himself, William Penn sent three letters to the Lenape. These letters supported Penn's desire for peace, and his intentions to pay the native Americans for their land.

Here are excerpts from the second letter, read to the Lenape by Penn's representative Thomas Holme in August 1682.



*...I Intend to order all things in such a manner, that we may all live in Love and peace one with another...*

*I have already taken care that none of my people wrong you, by good Laws I have provided for that purpose, nor will I ever allow any of my people to sell Rumme to make you people Drunk. ...*

*If any thing should be out of order, expect when I come, it shall be mended...*

## Family Nibbles

Penn arrived in Pennsylvania in August 1682. According to legend, he met the native Americans under an elm tree at Shackamaxon, just north of present day Philadelphia. The meeting may have included the purchase of land and a treaty.



*The Treaty of Penn with the Indians – Benjamin West – 1771*

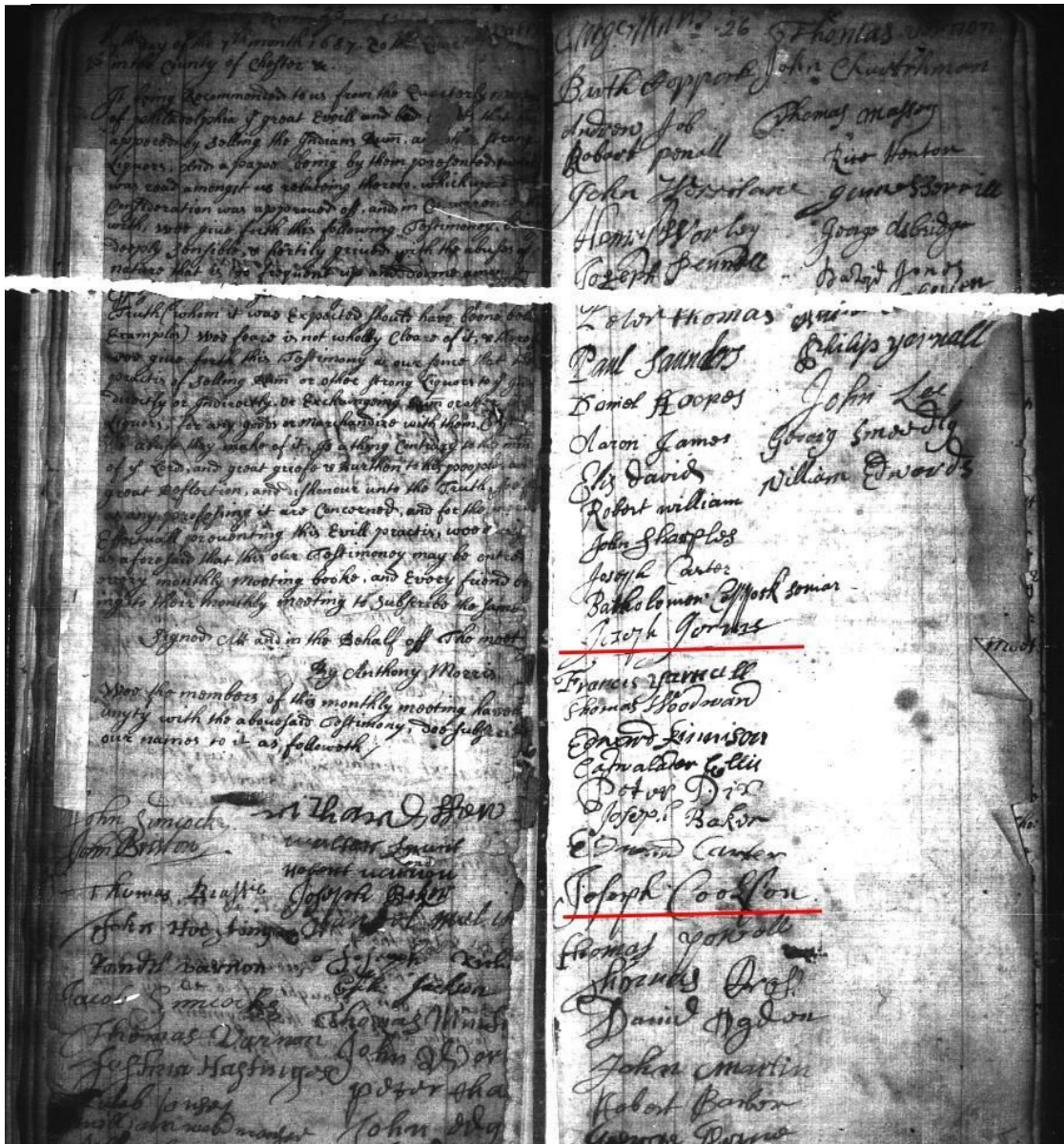
Please don't...

In September 1687, the Quaker Quarterly Meeting in Philadelphia gave recommendations to the regional monthly meetings to vow not to sell rum to the Indians.

We won't...

At the Chester Monthly Meeting at Walter Faucett's house on July 2, 1688, the recommendation was read, and the meeting presented this testimony.

*...we give forth this testimony as our sense that the practis of selling Rum or other strong liquors to the Indians directly or indirectly, or exchanging Rum or other Liquors, for any goods or merchandise with them, considering the abuse they make of it, Is a thing contrary to the mind of the Lord, and great grieve & Burthen to the people, a great reflection, and dishonour unto the Truth, for all or any professing it are Concerned, and for the more Effectual preventing this Evill practis, wee advise as aforesaid that this our testimony may be entered in every monthly meeting book, and every friend belonging to their monthly meeting to subscribe the same.*



Quaker Monthly Meeting Minutes – July 2, 1688

The testimony is signed by many of the Quakers, including Joseph Jervis and Joseph Cookson.

It's significant, because it's the earliest citation we have for Joseph Jervis, and because it includes his own signature. Joseph is probably about age 16.

## But some do...

As you might have guessed, not everyone stuck to their vows.

Rum, sugar, and molasses were abundantly supplied from Barbados, and it was in demand by the Native Americans.



There are numerous court proceedings and Quaker meetings reproaching those selling rum, including Joseph Jervis.

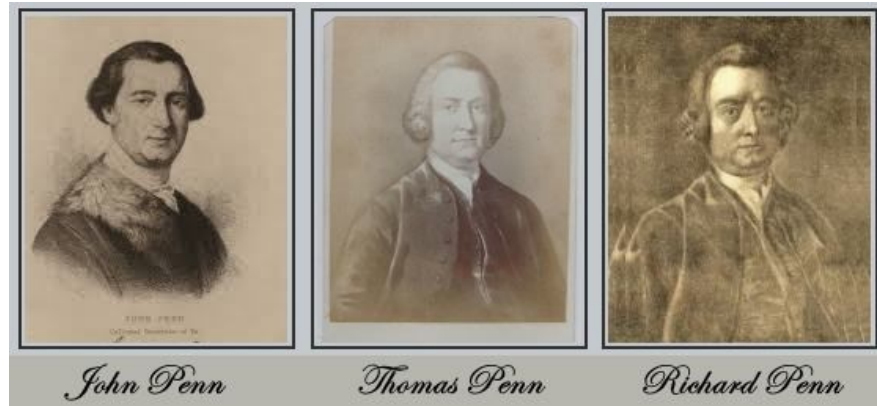
William Weldon  
Whereas I have been charged for Selling rum to the Indians  
and I do freely condemn all such practices and I am sorry  
that there hath been occasion for such Reports and  
I hope to take more care in time to come Joseph Jervis  
This meeting having for a considerable time laboured with

Quaker paper – condemning selling rum to Indians – Joseph Jervis – May 1704

## Nibbles Extra Credit

### The Penn Sons

William Penn died in 1718. John, Thomas, and Richard Penn inherited the major share of Pennsylvania.



The relationship with the Native Americans changed to an environment of mistrust, abuse, and eventual expulsion of Native Americans from their homeland.

### The Walking Purchase

In 1737 Thomas Penn claimed discovery of an old deed. He said the document permitted the purchase of additional land with boundaries set by the distance a man could walk in a day and a half. Lenape leaders reluctantly agreed. On the day of the walk, three trained athletes began to walk as fast as possible. At the journey's end, a distance of about 65 miles, a circumscribed rectangle showed the purchase to include 1,200 square miles. The Lenape unsuccessfully protested saying, *"It is no fair, you run, run, run. You was to walk!"*

### Unwelcome Change

Thomas abandoned his father's generous attitudes, attempting to collect money owed the Penn family by settlers. As we shall see, the Penn sons sued Joseph Jervis and others for unpaid back rent.

Much to the displeasure of the many Quakers in Pennsylvania's government, Thomas Penn left the Quaker Society of Friends for the Church of England. Some Pennsylvanians, including Benjamin Franklin, tried to have Thomas removed as Proprietor.

The Revolutionary War and new Constitution ended the Penn proprietorship and its land dealings.

## Joseph Jervis (7G) Comes of Age

In 1693, Joseph Jervis was about 21 years old.

Old enough to acquire land, pay taxes, and go to court.

### A Freeman

In 1693 a provincial tax was levied of one penny per pound on estates, and six shillings per head on freemen.

Joseph appears on the 1693 tax list for Middletown Township. He's a "freeman". That means he's not married. And he's not a landholder. Freemen were taxed a flat rate of 6 shillings.

A handwritten tax list for Middletown Township, 1693. The list is written in cursive and includes names, tax amounts, and a total at the bottom. The name 'Joseph Jervis freeman' is underlined.

The Township of middletown	
Ruthard Crofby	= = = = 00=04=02
John Musgrove	= = = = 00=02=08
Moses Musgrove freeman	= = = = 00=06=00
John Turner	= = = = 00=02=07
David Ogden	= = = = 00=02=06
Robert Pennell	= = = = 00=03=04
John Marton	= = = = 00=02=10
Ruthard Barnard	= = = = 00=02=07
<u>Joseph Jervis freeman</u>	<u>= = = = 00=06=00</u>
William Bimfon freeman	= = = = 00=06=00
George Smidlye	= = = = 00=02=07
John Worrell	= = = = 00=03=09
Thomas Martin	= = = = 00=02=06
William Edwards	= = = = 00=02=06
2:10:0	

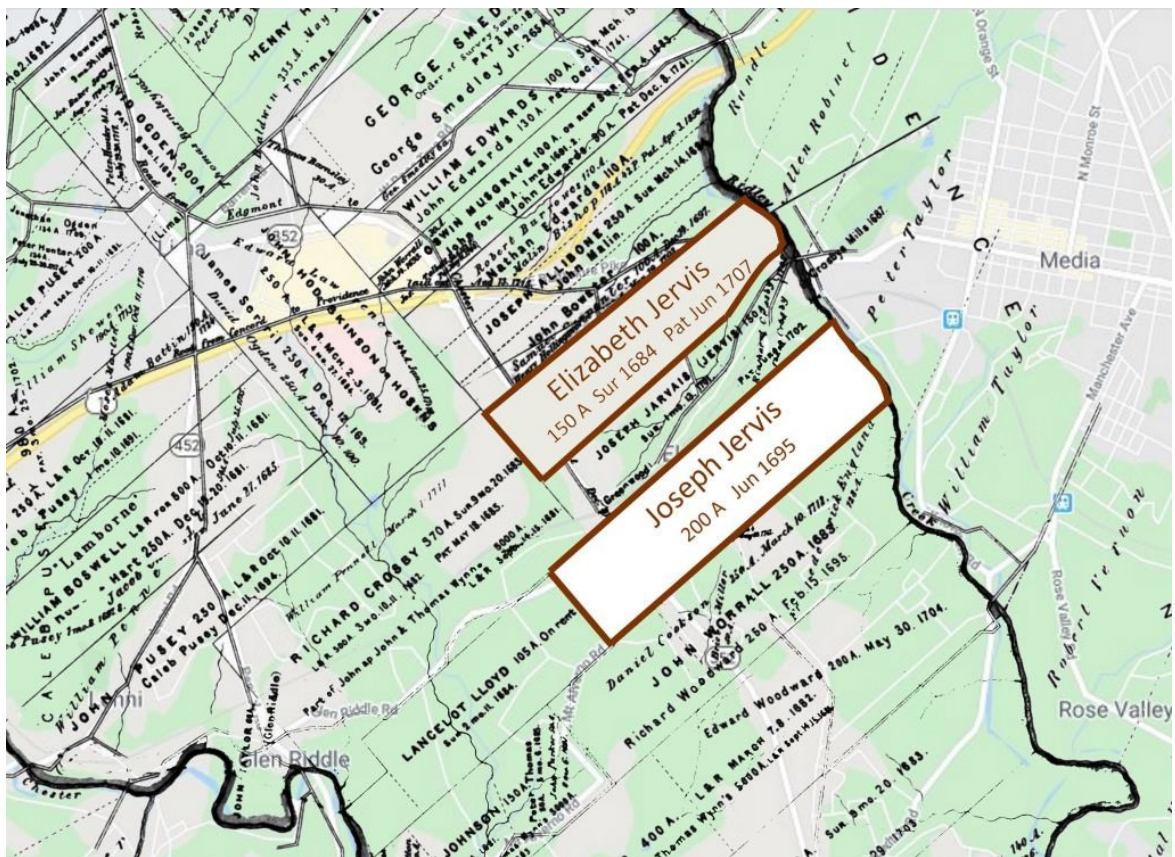
Middletown Township Tax List – 1693

It's interesting that Elizabeth Jervis Cookson isn't on this tax list. I don't know what to make of that. She or her husband Joseph Cookson is on the tax list for later years.

And it's interesting that there are fourteen people on the tax list for the township, a rather small number of people nine years after Elizabeth settled here.

## Joseph Buys Land

In 1695, Joseph purchased 200 acres of land from Richard Barnard. The land was just a short distance south of Elizabeth's land.

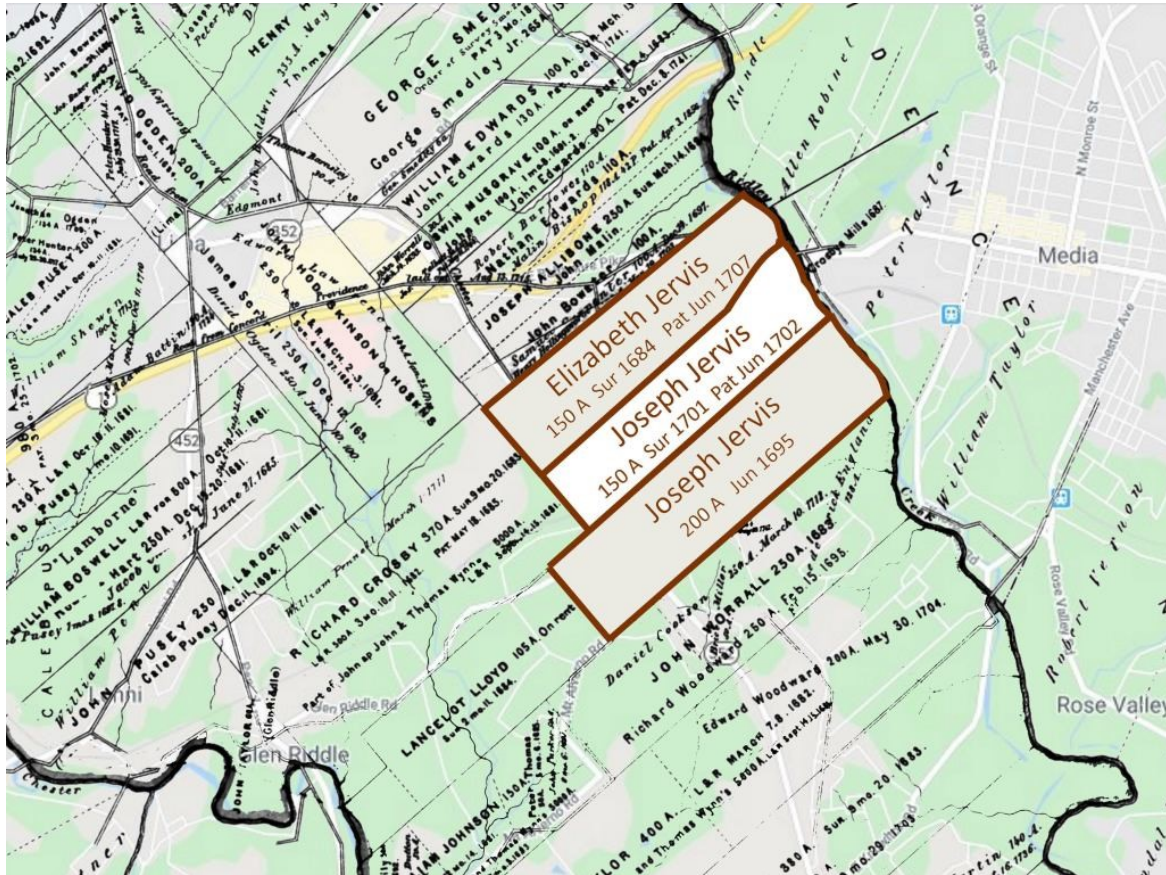


A Deed Acknowledged by Richard Barnard to Joseph Jarvis  
for a plantation being Two hundred Acres of land and all  
Improvements lying ad being In Middletowne the Deed Beare-  
ing Date the Eleventh Day of June 1695

## Joseph Patents Land

In 1701, Joseph applied for and received 150 acres of land from William Penn the Proprietor. It had never been warranted to anyone, so Joseph could acquire it directly from the proprietor's land commission. (See Extra Credit for more detail)

This land was between Joseph's 1695 land and Elizabeth's land.



Joseph's two land holdings are like Elizabeth's – rocks and trees and creeks and valleys and hills. But between them they held 500 acres of land. That's a lot.

## Stories of Our Jarvis Ancestors 1680-1800

Old Middletown Road runs through Joseph's properties, so we can see what the land looks like today. It's an area of wealthy suburbs 12 miles west of Philadelphia, and Joseph's land holds stately old homes separated on acreages.



Old Middletown Road was originally laid out in 1687 as Edgemont Road. It went from Chester at the south end up to Concord and Providence at the north.



By 1701, Joseph Jervis was about age 28, and his sister Ruth 21. Elizabeth was about 48. Joseph Cookson had died, but his son and two daughters with Elizabeth were young teenagers.

So between Elizabeth, Ruth, and Joseph Jervis, and Daniel, Hannah, and Mary Cookson, there were lots of hands to work.

## Joseph pays taxes...

Now that Joseph is an adult, and a landowner, he's gotta pay taxes.

He appears on the tax list in Middletown in 1696 and again in 1698.

## ... and goes to court

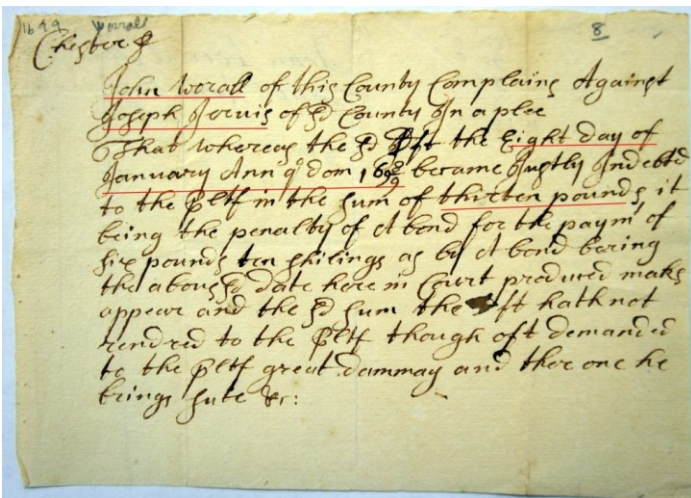
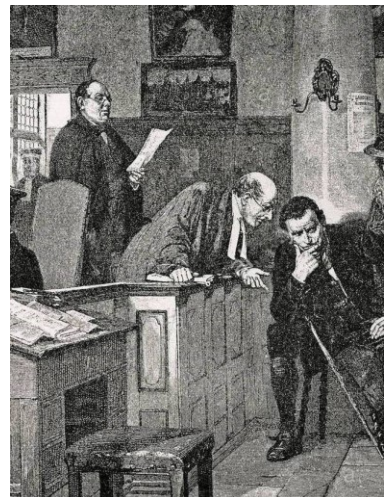
Joseph was appointed constable for Middletown Township in 1696 and 1698.

And he was involved in court cases, the earliest of many over his life. Lots of settlers were in court. There were land transfers and constant disputes over properties. There were innumerable disputes over debts.

I'm surprised at the number of residents in each court session for such a small population.

And Joseph was in the mix. Perhaps he was a bit of a scoundrel about debts he owed. He was in court dozens of times, defendant much more often than plaintiff.

Here are a few early examples of Joseph's court cases.



*John Worrall of this county complains Against Joseph Jervis of the County in a plea That Whereas the said Dft the Eight day of January Anno Dom 1698/9 became justly indebted to the pltf in the sum of thirteen pounds,...*

*John Worrall v Joseph Jervis – January 8, 1699*

Here's a court case that gives a bit of insight about Joseph. He has a servant. Who would have guessed?

Chester the 26<sup>th</sup> 1702  
Wee the Grand Jury for the body of the County of Chester doe present  
Beniaman Pattison now or late servant to Joseph Jervis of Middletown in  
the County aforesd for sum time in the second Month last past breakeing into  
the house of Joseph Baker of upper provident And feloniously taking Away  
A certain sum of Money containing two peices of Eight  
Beniaman pattison being called to Answer the presentmt aforesd Appeared and confessed  
the fact the Court gave Judgment for two pounds Eight shillings to be paid to Joseph Baker  
with Lawfull fees And to be whipt with Eleven lashes in his bare back and wear a  
T according to law of yalow colour  
And this Court considering the damag that Joseph Jervis hath sustained by the sd  
Beniamans felony orders the sd Beniaman to serve the sd Jervis one year and a  
half for the sd damages

Chester 26, 3 mo, 1702

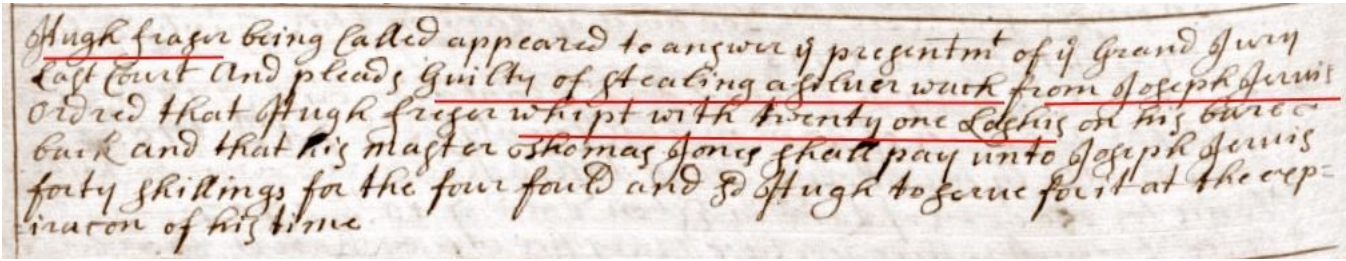
We the grand jury for the body of Chester do present Benjamin Pattison now or late servant of Joseph Jervis of Middletown the county aforesaid for some time in the second month last past breaking into the house of Joseph Baker and taking away a certain sum of money containing two pieces eight.

Benjamin Pattison being called to answer the presentment aforesaid appeared and confessed the fact, the court gave judgment for two pounds eight shilling to be paid to Joseph Baker with lawful fees and to be whipt with eleven lashes on his bare back and wear a T according to law of yellow color.

And this Court considering the damages that Joseph Jervis hath sustained by the said Benjamin Felony Orders the said Benjamin to serve Jervis one year and a half for the said damages...

Chester County Court of the Quarter Sessions – 26 day of the 3 month 1702

And another case that offers insight about Joseph. He owns a silver watch. Who'd have thought?



*Hugh Frazer being called appeared to answer the presentment of the Grand Jury last court and pleads guilty of stealing a silver watch from Joseph Jervis ordered that Hugh Frazer be whipt with 21 lashes on his bare back and that his master Thomas Jones shall pay unto Joseph Jervis forty shillings*

*Chester County Court of the Quarter Sessions – thirtieth day of May 1704*

I had some pre-conceived ideas that Joseph was a peasant farmer. Not so. He's a planter, but also a miller and perhaps an entrepreneur trader.

We'll visit more of Joseph's notable court proceedings in future posts.

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## Nibbles Extra Credit

Recall that obtaining land from William Penn consisted of five steps:

- Application – a request (typically oral) was made for a parcel
- Warrant – this granted the land, set a price, and ordered a survey
- Survey – the survey was done
- Return – the return included survey and measurement notes
- Patent – applicant applied, and patent was granted

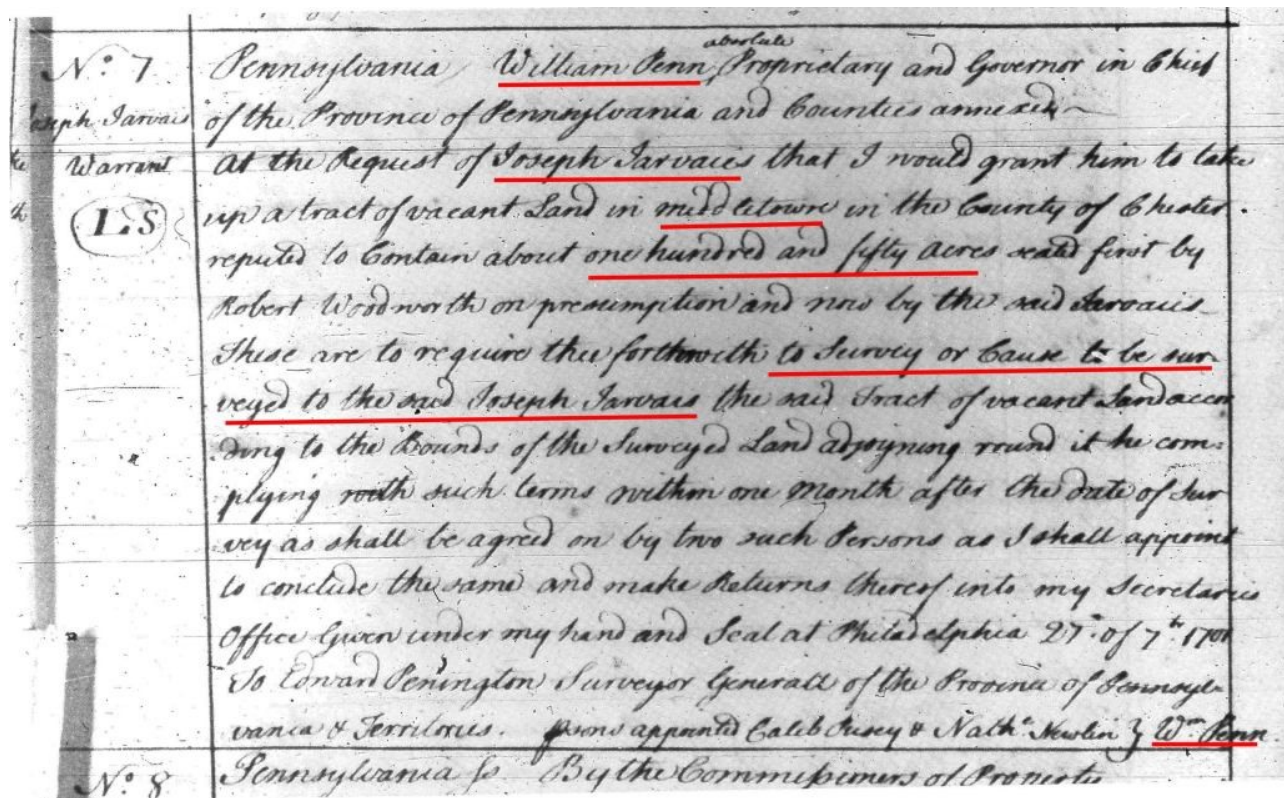
In the case of Joseph's 1701 land, we've found the complete set of documents for the process. That's amazing.

## Application

In February 1701, Joseph requested a warrant for 150 acres of vacant land adjacent and between Elizabeth's land and his own 200 acres. He claimed that the land hadn't been taken because of its "barrenness". From the looks of the land today, I suspect that "barrenness" meant there was no arable land for crops.

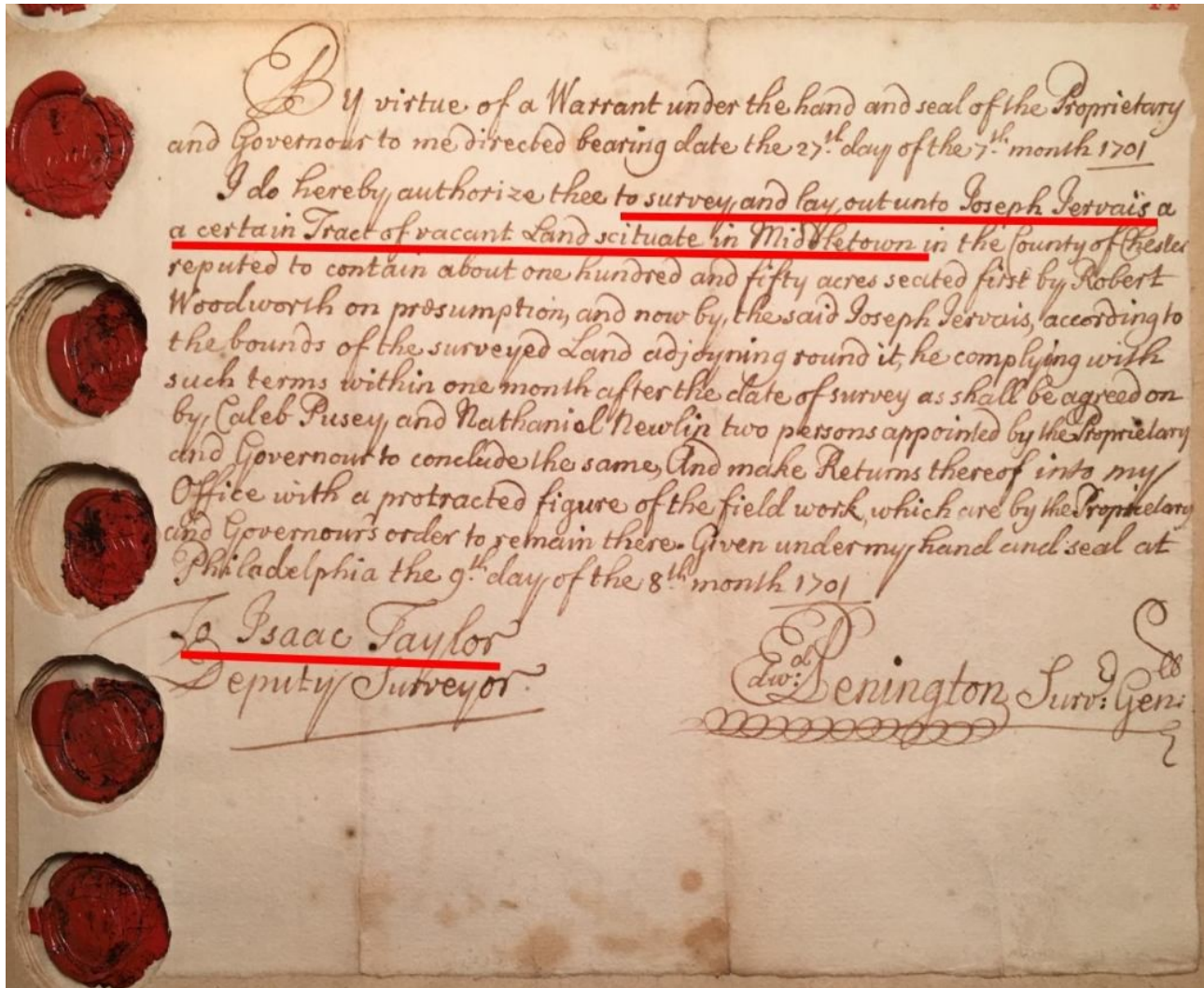
## Warrant

At the land commission meeting in Philadelphia on September 27, 1701, William Penn acknowledged Joseph's request and granted him a warrant. The price is to be determined by Caleb Pusey and Nathaniel Newlin, two Middletown neighbors.

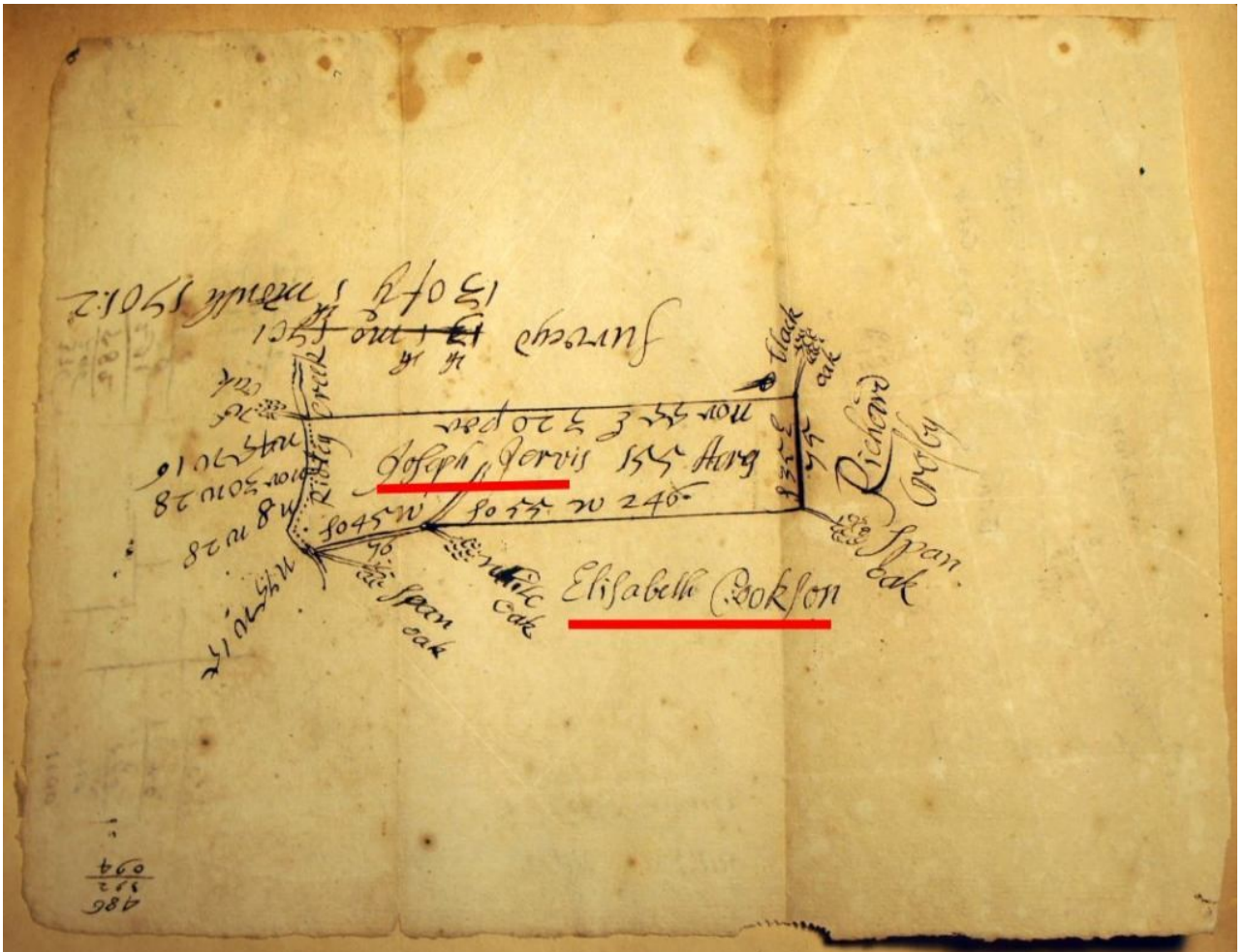


## Survey

The order to survey Joseph's land warrant was sent to Isaac Taylor by Surveyor General Edward Penington in Philadelphia on October 9, 1701.



The land was surveyed March 1, 1702 by Isaac Taylor. You can see the adjacent land is owned by Elizabeth Cookson.



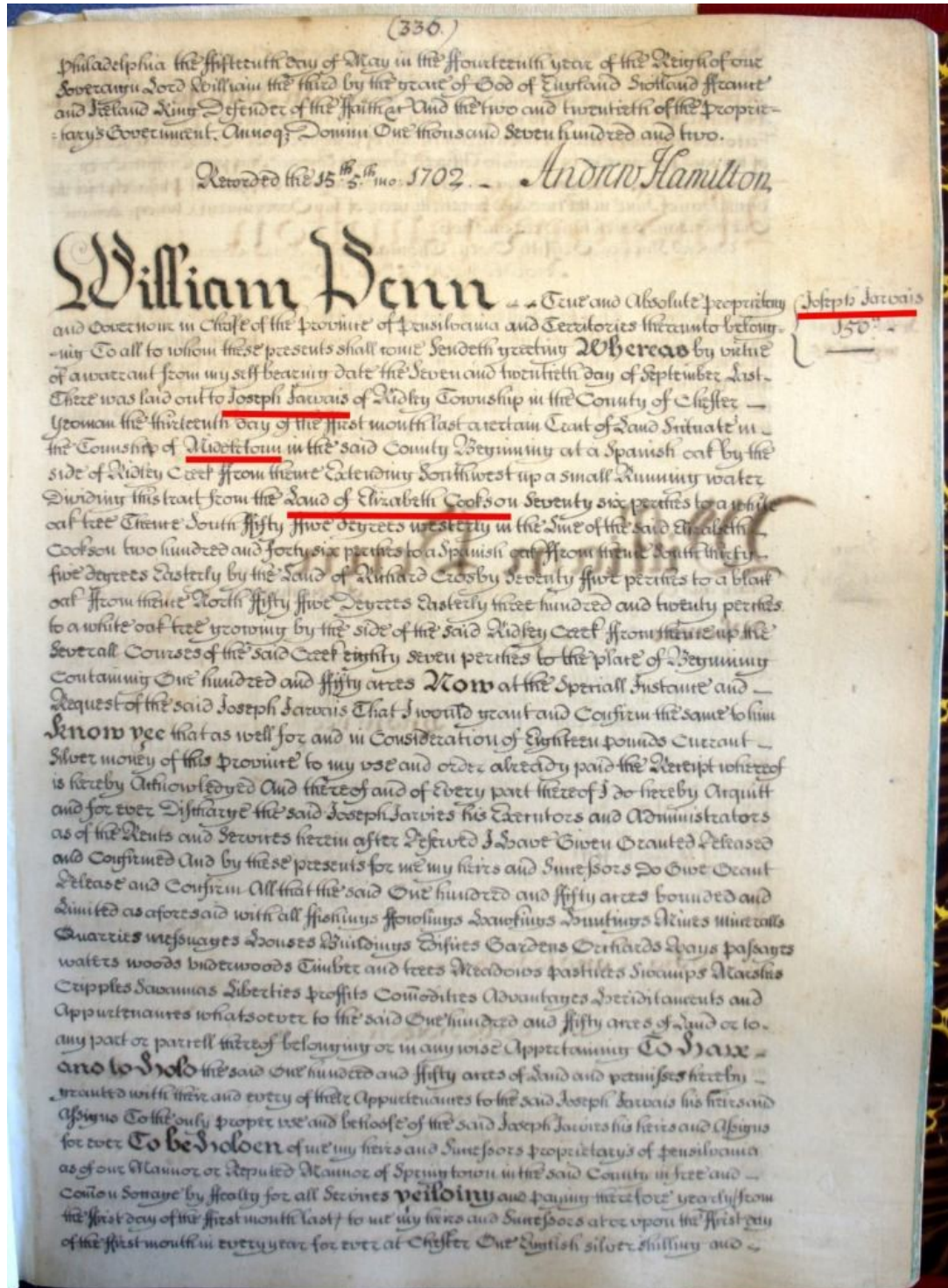
## Return

The survey was returned, and Joseph applied for a patent. The price had been set by Pusey and Newlin at £12 per 100 acres. So Joseph paid £18. At the land commission meeting June 8 and 9, 1702, it was ordered that "a patent be accordingly granted."

1702	Property	145	<sup>mo</sup> 4 5 88 9
<p>Edw Jones W<sup>m</sup> Jenkins &amp; Philip Howell on their Attestations declare that Humphry Bow now of Gwynedd came into this Province about the Year 1683 a servant to John ap Edwards and served his time to him faithfully and according to Indenture.</p> <p>The <sup>d</sup> Humphry Bow thereupon craves a Warr<sup>t</sup> for 50 Acres of Head Land w<sup>h</sup> is granted.</p>		Humphry Edwards for his head land	
<p>Edw Jones and David Povel declare that Philip Howell of Philad<sup>a</sup> Taylor came into this Province a serv<sup>t</sup> to David Davis son of Rich<sup>d</sup> Davies and having served about a Year bought off the remainder of his time and thereupon craves a Warr<sup>t</sup> for his Head Land. Ord<sup>d</sup> That a Warr<sup>t</sup> be accordingly granted</p>		Philip Howell for his head Land	
<p><u>Joseph Perovais</u> having in the 12<sup>th</sup> Mo<sup>th</sup> 1700 made Application to the Prop<sup>r</sup> for the Grant of a Tract of about 150 Acres in Middletown left vacant because of its Barrenness w<sup>h</sup> the Prop<sup>r</sup> then granted at the value and in the 7<sup>th</sup> Mo<sup>th</sup> 1701 issued a Warr<sup>t</sup> for the Survey thereof dated 27<sup>th</sup> 7 leaving the price to Caleb Pusey &amp; Nath<sup>l</sup> Newlin who by a Certificate under their hands fixed y<sup>e</sup> price at 12<sup>th</sup> p<sup>r</sup> 100 and the Return being produced from y<sup>e</sup> Surveyors Office the <sup>d</sup> Tract is found to contain y<sup>e</sup> number of 150 Acres exact on w<sup>h</sup> y<sup>e</sup> <u>Joseph requests a Patent</u> he paying y<sup>e</sup> pay of 18</p> <p>Ordered that a <u>Patent be accordingly granted</u></p>		Joseph Perovais for 150 Acres in Middletown	
Richard Tucker being recommended by the Prop <sup>r</sup> to the Secy		Rich <sup>d</sup> Tucker for	

## Patent

Here is the patent recorded in the Patent Book on July 16, 1702. This is the government's copy. Joseph would also have received his own copy.



## Timeline

Year	Event
1693	Joseph Jervis, freeman, on tax list for Middletown Township, Chester County
1693	College of William and Mary founded in Virginia
1694	Mary dies, leaving William III to rule
1694	Penn's wife Guilielma dies at 48, affecting him greatly
1695	Joseph Jervis buys 200 acres from Richard Barnard in Middletown
1696	Penn marries Hannah Callowhill, he was 52, she was 26
1696	Joseph Jervis on tax list for Middletown
1696	Joseph Cookson dies
1696	The Navigation Acts by Parliament limit all colonial trade to English ships
1698	Joseph Jervis appointed constable for Middletown
1699	The Wool Act by Parliament forbids American wool export, protects British
1699	Capital of Virginia moves from Jamestown to Williamsburg
1700	Boston is largest American city, overall population in colonies about 275,000
1700	Massachusetts banned Catholic priests in 1647, passes another law to expel
1701	William III dies and his sister-in-law Anne accedes to the throne
1701	Penn's Charter of Privileges lays out rights, procedures in Pennsylvania
1701	Penn frees some of his slaves in Pennsylvania, some Friends follow suit
1701	Joseph Jervis gets warrant for 150a in Middletown, next to Elizabeth's land
1701	Joseph Jarvis delivered a deed to Robert Pennel for 8 acres in Middletown
1701	Joseph Jervis put up a grist mill along Ridley Creek
1701	Detroit founded by French
1701	North and South Carolina are separated
1702	Joseph Jervis' attorney John Hoskins delivered deed to Yeates for 2/3 mill
1702	Benjamin Pattison, servant of Joseph Jervis, steals money from Joseph Baker
1702	Joseph Jervis gets patent from William Penn for 150a in Middletown
1703	Warrant for resurvey of 150 acres of Elizabeth Cookson's land
1703	Thomas Jones steals corn from Joseph Jervis' mill
1704	Quakers condemn Joseph Jervis for selling rum to Indians
1704	Quakers condemn Joseph Jervis vision of Samuel Buckley
1704	Joseph Jervis gave two papers, one for selling rum and one for Buckley vision
1704	Hugh Frazer pleads guilty to stealing a silver watch from Joseph Jervis
1704	Joseph Jervis operates a grist mill on Ridley Creek
1704	Delaware separated from Pennsylvania by Penn
1705	Joseph Jervis delivers deed to Reely for 200a in Goshen
1705	Jasper Yeates, Joseph Jervis deliver deed to Richard Crosby for a mill 63 acres



## A Grist Mill

Chester County is blessed with many creeks that flow through the county and empty into the Delaware River.

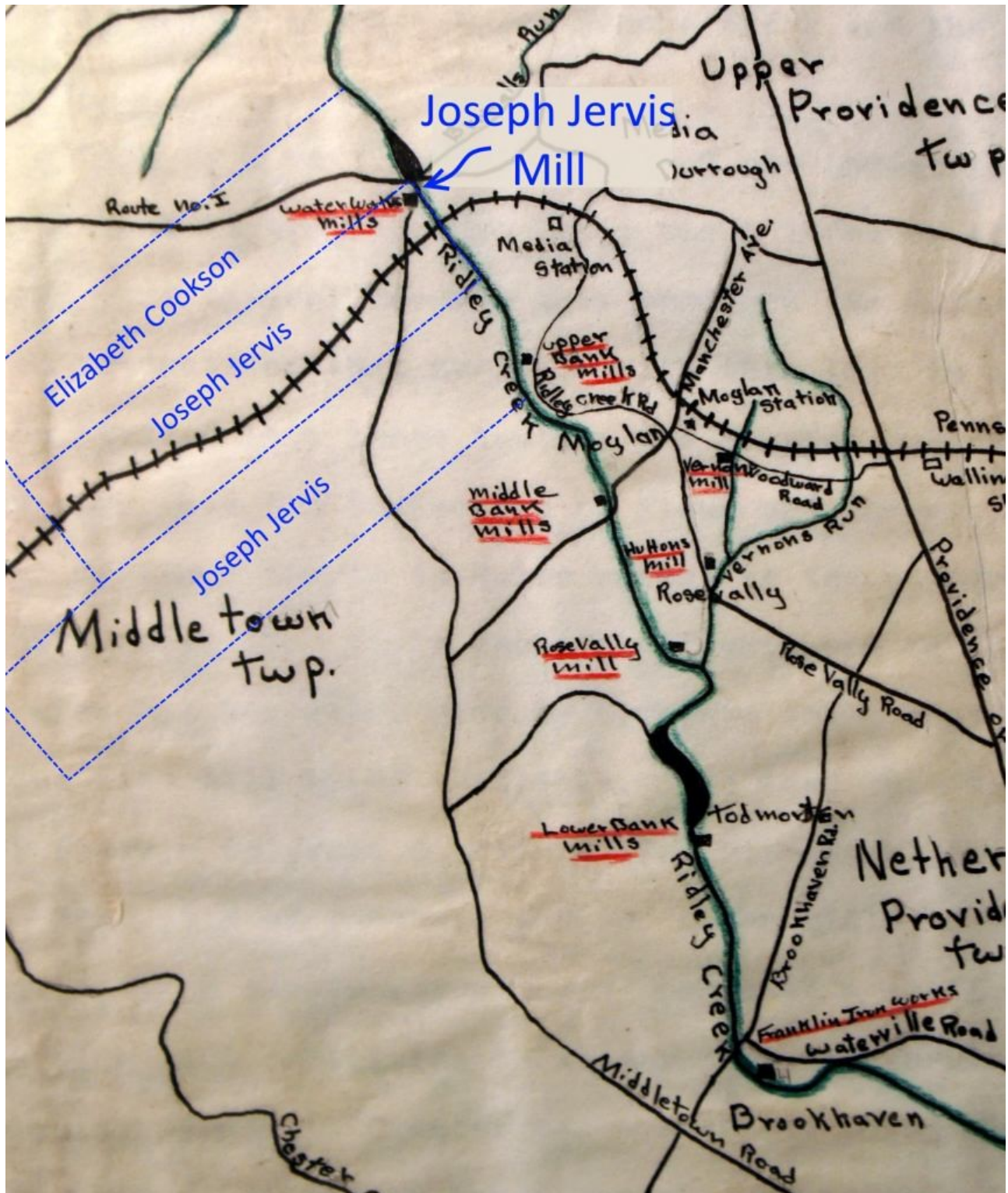
These creeks had lots of ideal sites for mills.



**Media Water-Works.**—A long and narrow tract extending from Ridley Creek southwestward, and nearly half-way across the township, and to the lands of Richard Crosby, was taken up by Joseph Jarvis, but not surveyed to him till March 13, 1701. At this location, on Ridley Creek, Jarvis erected a grist-mill,

*History of Delaware County, Pennsylvania*

The mill was located at the east side of the land Joseph patented in 1701, along Ridley Creek.



## Stories of Our Jarvis Ancestors 1680-1800

The grist mill ground corn and wheat. The waterwheel turned the top stone; the lower stone was stationary. The grain was fed into the center and was carried to the outside as it was crushed between the stones.

The stones were about four feet in diameter, having grooves cut from the center to the outside.

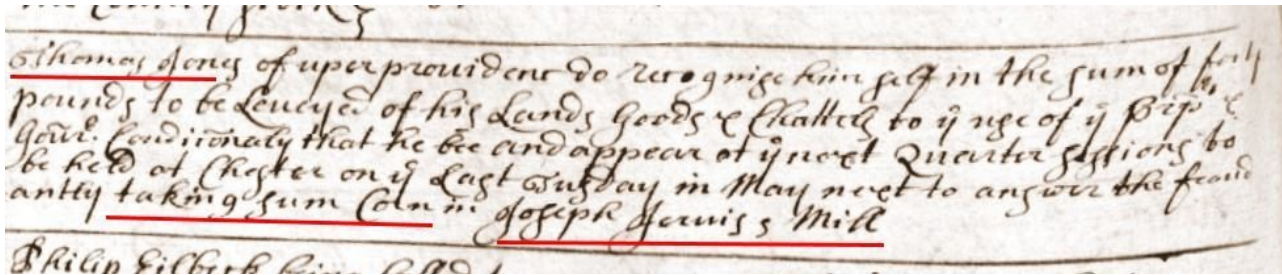
The mill was a meeting place and a source of news, making the miller an important person. Often, the route of new roads would include access to a mill.

Here's the site of the mill today.



## Family Nibbles

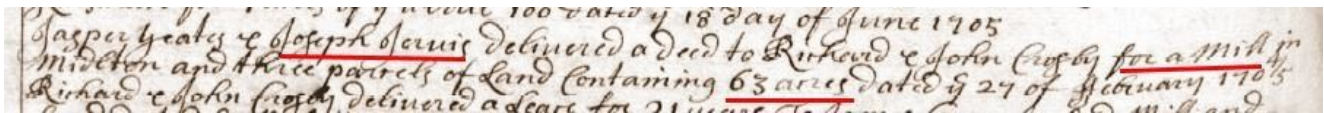
In 1704, Thomas Jones was called to court for unlawfully taking some corn from Joseph's mill.



A handwritten court record on aged paper. The text is written in cursive and includes several underlined phrases. The main body of the text reads: "Thomas Jones of uperprovident do recognize him self in the sum of forty pounds to be levied of his Lands goods & Chattels to y<sup>e</sup> use of y<sup>e</sup> Pip & Gaill. Conditionally that he bee and appear at y<sup>e</sup> next Quarter sessions to be held at Chester on y<sup>e</sup> Last Tuesday in May next to answer the feare antly taking sum Corn in Joseph Jervis's Mill". The signature "Philip Hilbert Esq." is visible at the bottom left.

Court – Thomas Jones has taken corn from Jervis mill – January 1704

In 1705, Joseph sold the mill. Jasper Yeates had an interest in the mill, for on August 28, 1705, Jasper Yeates and Joseph Jarvis conveyed a deed to Joseph's neighbors Richard and John Crosby for "a mill and sixty-three acres of land."



A handwritten deed on aged paper. The text is written in cursive and includes several underlined phrases. The main body of the text reads: "Jasper Yeates & Joseph Jarvis delivered a deed to Richard & John Crosby for a Mill in Middleton and three parcels of Land containing 63 acres dated y<sup>e</sup> 27 of February 1705". The signature "Richard & John Crosby" is visible at the bottom left.


Court – Joseph Jervis sells mill to Crosbys – August 1705

## Nibbles Extra Credit

Joseph's mill on Ridley Creek went on to a long and storied history. Subsequent owners added a sawmill, paper mill, fulling mill, etc.


It's said that the paper milled there was used to draft the US Constitution, and lumber sawed on site was used in the construction of Independence Hall.

*Town Talk* Wed. 9-8-1993



### HISTORICALLY SPEAKING

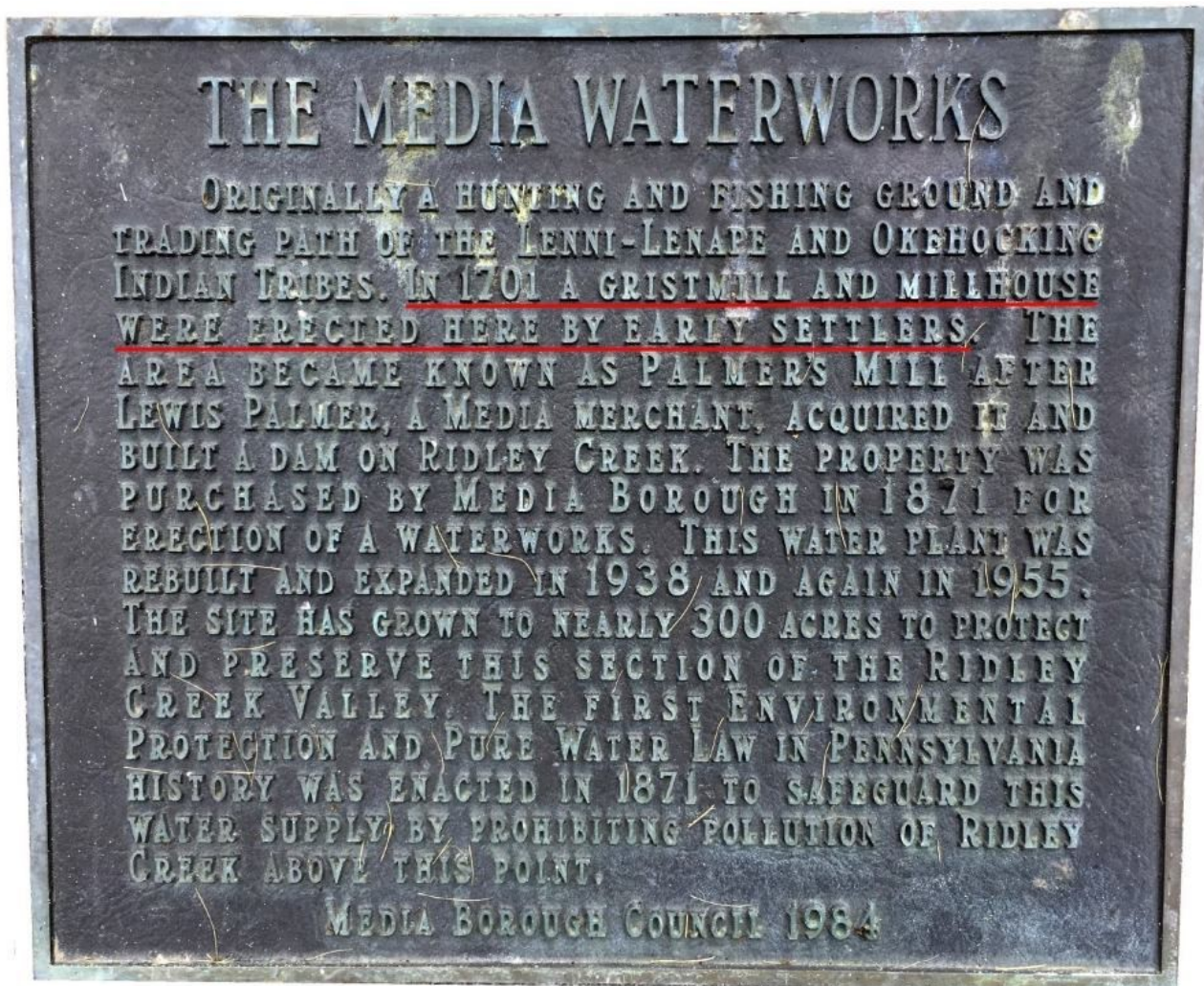
LOOKING INTO OUR LOCAL HERITAGE  
FROM THE PERSONAL COLLECTION  
OF I. FRANK LEES



### House With A History

This house stands on the property of the Media Water Company at Baltimore Pike and Elwyn Rd. The house was built in 1702 using brick brought from England as ballast on a ship. The stone section was built a few years later. The mills at the water works existed from the early 1700's and consisted of a fulling mill, bobbin factory, saw mill, paper mill and grist mills. History tells us that paper made here was used the drafting of the U.S. Constitution. Lumber sawed here was used in the construction of Independence Hall. The bridge in the background carried the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad. In its heyday as many as 50 trains a day crossed this bridge. It is still in use today. The Borough of Media purchased the property in 1871 for \$19,500. Now, on this site, a modern water plant, the property of the citizens of Media, pumps water from Ridley Creek to thousands of customers.

In 1871, the site was sold to the city of Media, and since have been the Media, Pennsylvania water works.



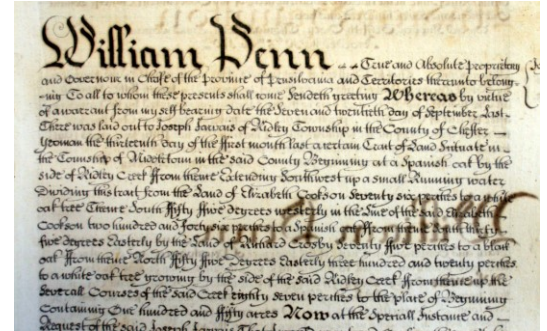
# Elizabeth Gets a Patent

Recall Penn's five-step land process – apply, warrant, survey, return, patent.

Elizabeth's land in Middletown was warranted and surveyed in 1684. But she didn't have the patent.

The settler had to apply and pay for the patent, so many didn't bother.

With just a survey, or just a warrant, the settler had the right to live on the land or to rent it or sell it by simply assigning the warrant or survey to another.



But there were constant disputes over boundaries, ownership, etc. It was legally ironclad if you got the final patent.

When Penn originally warranted a parcel of land, say 150 acres, the survey was ordered as “150 acres plus allowances”. The allowance was a 6% overage, which Penn allowed for future roads and easements etc.

As you might guess, the settler might offer the surveyor a gratuity to increase his allowance.

Penn suspected this too, because in 1700 he issued warrants to re-survey all large tracts of land.

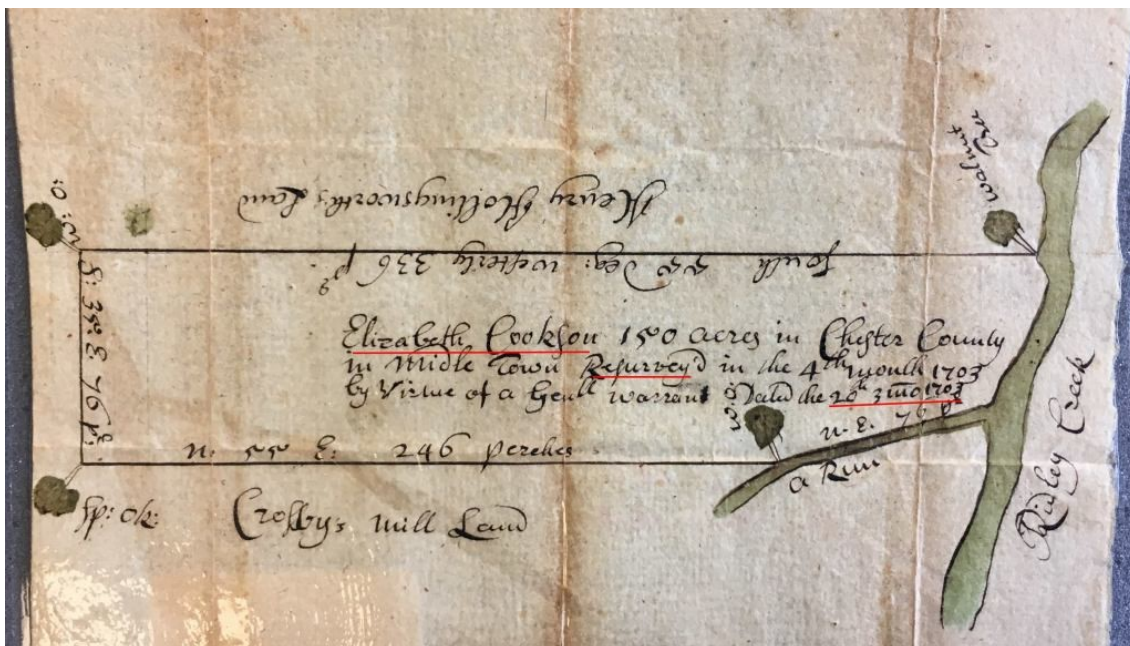


Here's a list of some of the Middletown parcels re-surveyed.

Middle Town		370
		1100
		Remainder 40
Joseph Colborn of J: Marsh	-	73
John Marsh J: suppose	.	300
John Martin	.	350
Nich Hairlamb	.	840
Richard Woodward	.	250
Robert Pennell: of R: Coffey		100
and H: Runt		100
Joel Bailey J: Parker &		150
Jo: Harris	.	100
Mill Land	.	150
Daniel Daniel Cookson		100
Widow Cookson	.	150
J: Hollingsworth	.	100
Randal Malin	.	100
Robert Borron	.	100
William Edwards	.	100
and of Oswin		70

## Elizabeth's land re-surveyed

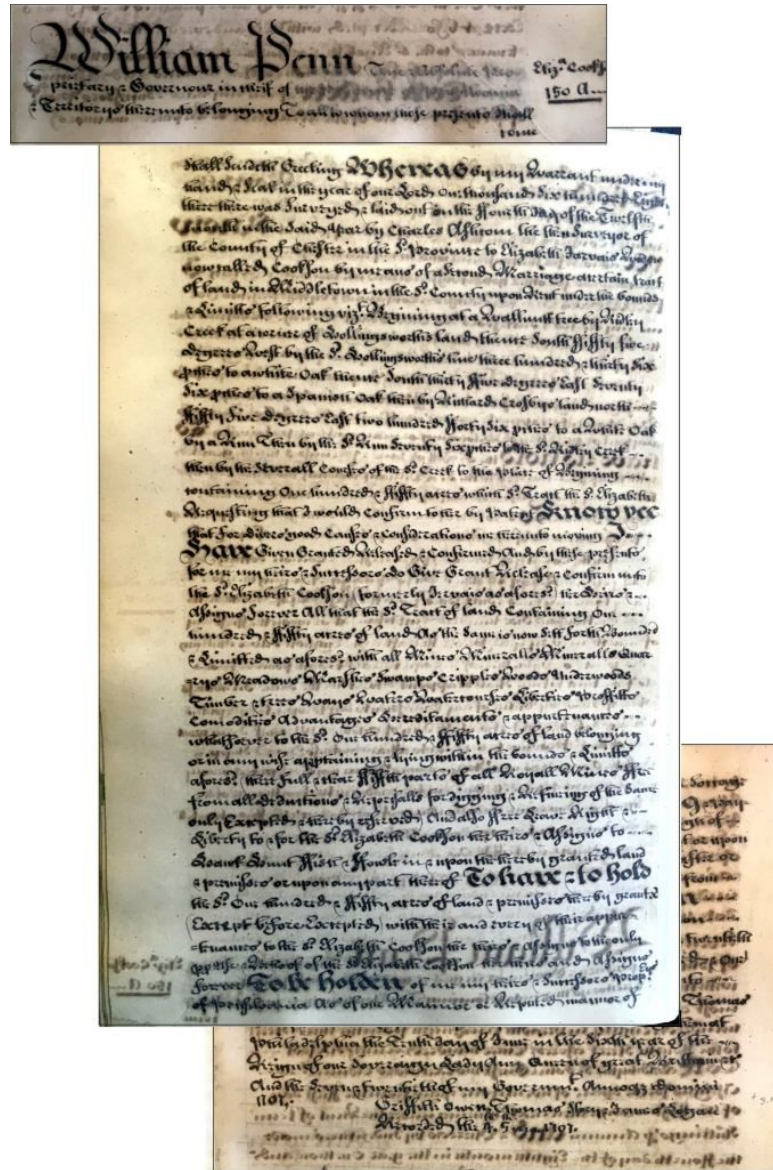
In 1703, Jacob Taylor re-surveyed Elizabeth's land.



Perhaps this re-survey motivated Elizabeth to apply for her patent. Or maybe she was concerned since her son Joseph already had several land disputes.

## The Patent

Whatever the motivation, she applied for the patent. Twenty-three years after her original warrant, she received her patent on June 10, 1707.



...Whereas by my warrant under my hand & seal in the year of our Lord One Thousand Six Hundred Eighty Three there was surveyed & laid out on the fourth day of the twelfth month in the said year by Charles Ashcom the then surveyor of the County of Chester in the said province to Elizabeth Jarvis widow now called Cookson by means of a second marriage a certain tract of land in Middletown in the said County...

Griffith Owen, Thomas Story, James Logan, Recorded the 4th. 5th month 1707

## Family Nibbles

This patent was recorded on July 4, 1707 in Patent Book A4. It's at the Pennsylvania State Archives.



A patent holder is the first person in America to be titled with a parcel of land. From that time until today, the title search begins with the first patent holder. There's no earlier recorded owner. (The Native Americans had earlier general claims to land, but that's for another story).



Elizabeth received her copy of the patent to keep. I'll bet she valued this document.

Elizabeth was about 55 years old. She had acquired this land and maintained it for twenty-three years. What an achievement for someone who had once accepted charity subsistence from Quakers for several years.

## A Missed Opportunity

While searching online for Elizabeth Jarvis, we came across this amazing coincidence. The original patent, probably Elizabeth's copy, had been sold at auction in 2009 for \$125.



**William Penn 1707 land transfer document, pertaining to land grant of 1683 to "Elizabeth Jarvais, widow, now called Cookson, by means of a second marriage... to a tract of land In Middletown Township, Chester County, ...., containing 150 acres, ...." . This document appears to grant mineral and mining rights for a royalty of 3/5 of "All Royal Mines". The document is not signed by William Penn, but by Griffith Owen, Tho Story, and James Logan** Estimate \$400-800

**PRICE REALIZED: \$125**

**AUCTION HOUSE: WILLIAM H. BUNCH AUCTIONS, Chadds Ford, PA, USA**

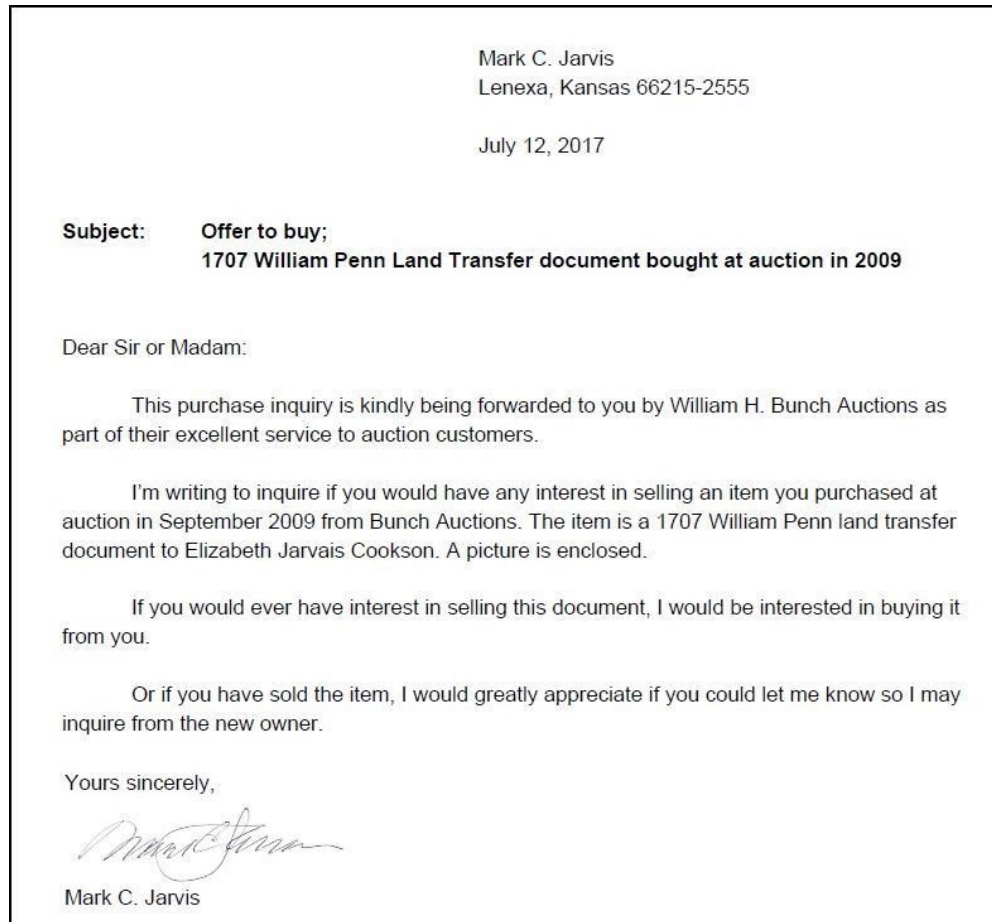
**DATE SOLD: September 2009**

## Stories of Our Jarvis Ancestors 1680-1800

Wow! What would it be like to possess this document?

I called Bunch Auctions, but they wouldn't reveal the buyer's identity. Correctly so.

I begged them to contact the buyer and let them know we would buy it. They agreed to forward my offer.



I waited and waited, but never got a response.

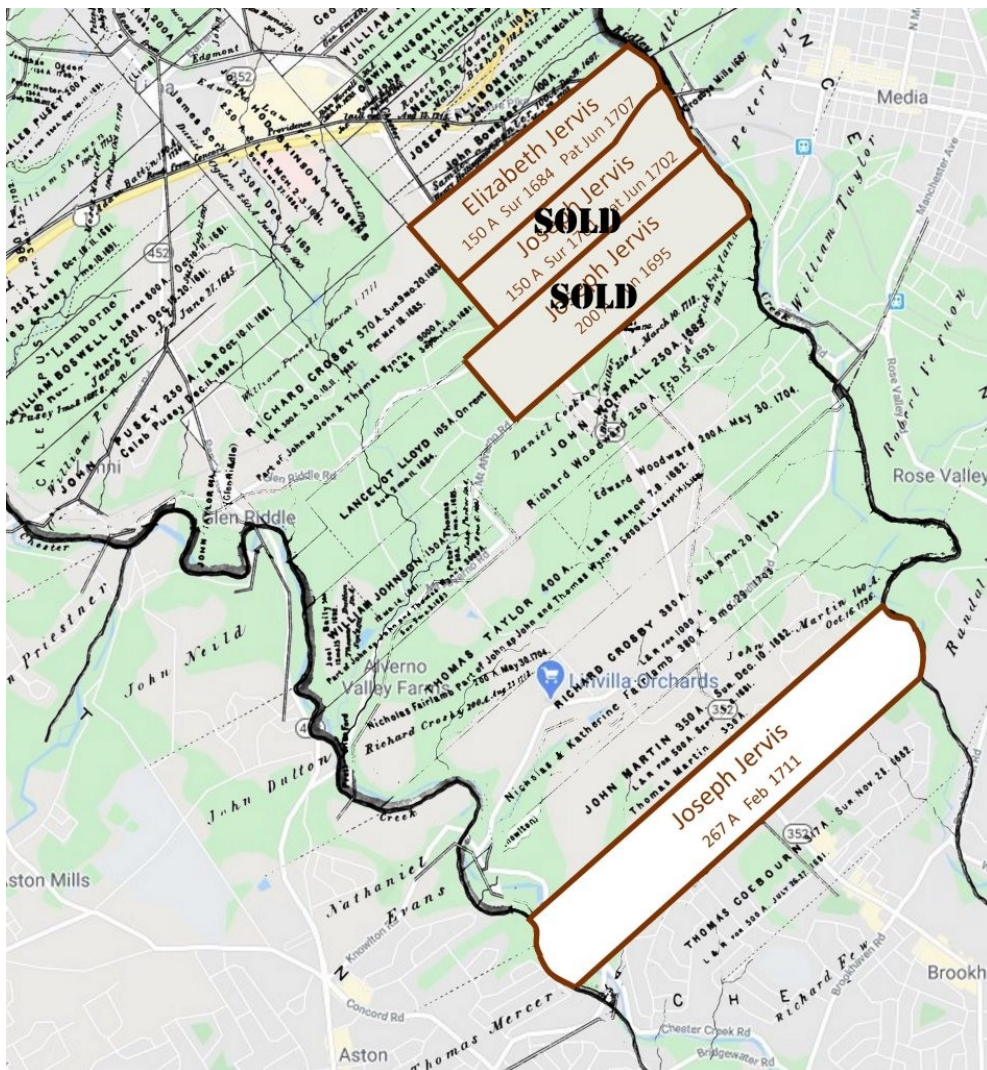
Oh what might have been.



Joseph had sold his mill land on Ridley Creek, and bought and sold various other parcels over the years.



The tract was 267 acres in Middletown, a short distance south of his previous lands and Elizabeth's land. The price was £50.



151

Lease & Release. On 12 & 13 Feb 1710 John Marsh the elder of Nether Hayford, county of Oxon [Oxford?], carpenter, to Joseph Jarvis of Middletown yeoman. Whereas original patent granted to John Marsh 12 Oct 1681 for 1000 acres. Now for £50 he grants to Joseph Jarvis a tract in Middletown bounded by land of Joseph Cobourn, Ridley Creek & land of John Martin, containing 267 acres, part of 1000 acres. Signed by John Marsh. Delivered in the presence of Thomas Wagstaff & John Wagstaff & Chr. Doily. Recorded 19 Oct 1712. C3:299)

John Marsh was a carpenter from Nether Hayford in Oxford County, England. He had purchased 1,000 acres from William Penn in England in 1681. This made him a “first purchaser”, those original investors who committed to buy land before the province was settled.

Marsh never came to America. He sold his interest in the lands through his attorney Joseph Kirkbride who lived in Pennsylvania.

The 267 acre tract that Joseph bought in 1711 was part of John Marsh’s 1,000 acre original purchase. The tract had already been surveyed and warranted.

## And then he sold it

In 1713, two years after Joseph bought the land, he sold it. There were two sales, one to Joseph Cobourn of 104 acres for £78, and another to Caleb Harrison of 160 acres for £118.

Deed. On 29 Apr 1713 Joseph Jervis of Middletown, yeoman, to Joseph Cobourn of Chester, yeoman. Whereas deed dated 12 & 13 Feb 1710 John March of Nether Hayford in county of Oxon, carpenter, granted to Joseph Jervis a tract in Middletown containing 267 acres. Now Joseph Jervis for £78 grants to Joseph Cobourn a tract in Middletown bounded by land of John Martin, land Joseph Cobourn had bought from John March, Edgmont Road & land of William Cobourn, containing 104 acres, part of 267 acres. Signed Joseph Jervis. Delivered in the presence of David Loyd, Jonas Sandelands & Jasper Yeates. Recorded 8 Feb 1713. (C3:450)

Deed. On 7 Jan 1713 Joseph Jervis of Middletown, yeoman, to Caleb Harrison of Chester, yeoman. Whereas original patent dated 12 Oct 1681 granted to John March the Elder of Nether Hayford of county of Oxon, carpenter, a tract in Middletown containing 1000 acres. John March by deed dated 12 & 13 Jan 1710 granted to Joseph Jervis a tract containing 267 acres, part of 1000 acres, recorded Chester, Book C, page 298. Now Joseph Jervis for £118 grants to Caleb Harrison a tract bounded by Ridley Creek, land of John Martin, Edgmont Road & land of William Cobourn, containing 160 acres. Signed Joseph Jervis. Delivered in the presence of Nicholas Fairlamb, Joseph Vernon & John Simcock. Recorded 8 Feb 1713. (C3:451).

Joseph had paid £50 in 1711 and sold for £196 in 1713. A tidy profit.

I think Joseph was more an entrepreneur than a farmer.



## And then he bought more

John Marsh still held 650 acres of his original 1,000 acres that hadn't been surveyed or warranted. In March 1712, Joseph bought the right to those 650 acres.

At the property commissioners' meeting December 22, 1714, the warrant was granted, and a survey ordered.

### MINUTE BOOK 'H.'

589

The Propr'r, by Indentures of L. and Rel., dated the 11th and 12th days of 8ber, 1681, granted to John Marsh, of Nether Hayford, in the County of Oxford, in Great Britain, one thous'd a's of Land to be taken up in this Prov., Three Hund'd and fifty a's whereof being already out, the s'd J. Marsh, by his Att'ry, Joseph Kirkbride, by Deed dated ye 3d 1st month, 1711-2, grants and conveys the remain'g 650 a's to Joseph Jarvis, of the County of Chester, in this Province, who there-upon desires a Warrt' to lay out the same, w'ch is granted and now Signed.

This would foretell a big change in Jervis world, for Joseph would ask for land 35 miles to the west, and eventually move to settle there.

## Nibbles Extra Credit

When researching original artifacts and documents, many archives require you to submit a document request “call slip”, listing the documents you’d like to review.

At certain time intervals, the librarians or archivists bring the artifacts to your assigned desk or table.

Call Slip	
Date: 7/12/2017	Seat # 16
Name (print): MARK JARVIS	
Directions:	Guidelines:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Complete one form per item or book.</li><li>Choose a seat in the Restricted Use Area.</li><li>Call slips may be submitted in groups of three.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Examine one item at a time.</li><li>After all items are examined and returned, additional call slips may be submitted.</li><li>All materials must remain in the Restricted Use Area.</li></ul>
Call # or Collection Name and #	
Description/Title and Author	
Date of Document or Publication	
Case # / Box # / Volume # / Page # (as applicable)	
Staff Use Only	
Location: JV 51	



You might have to wear cloth gloves, and place the documents on a foam pad. The foam pad protects the spine of a book from separating.

In other places, the requirements are less restrictive. You search the index card file on your own, then go find the artifacts yourself.

Such was the case at the Delaware County Historical Society. It's the kind of old-timey place I love. A volunteer worker or two, and musty and dusty shelves and cabinets. A researcher's delight.

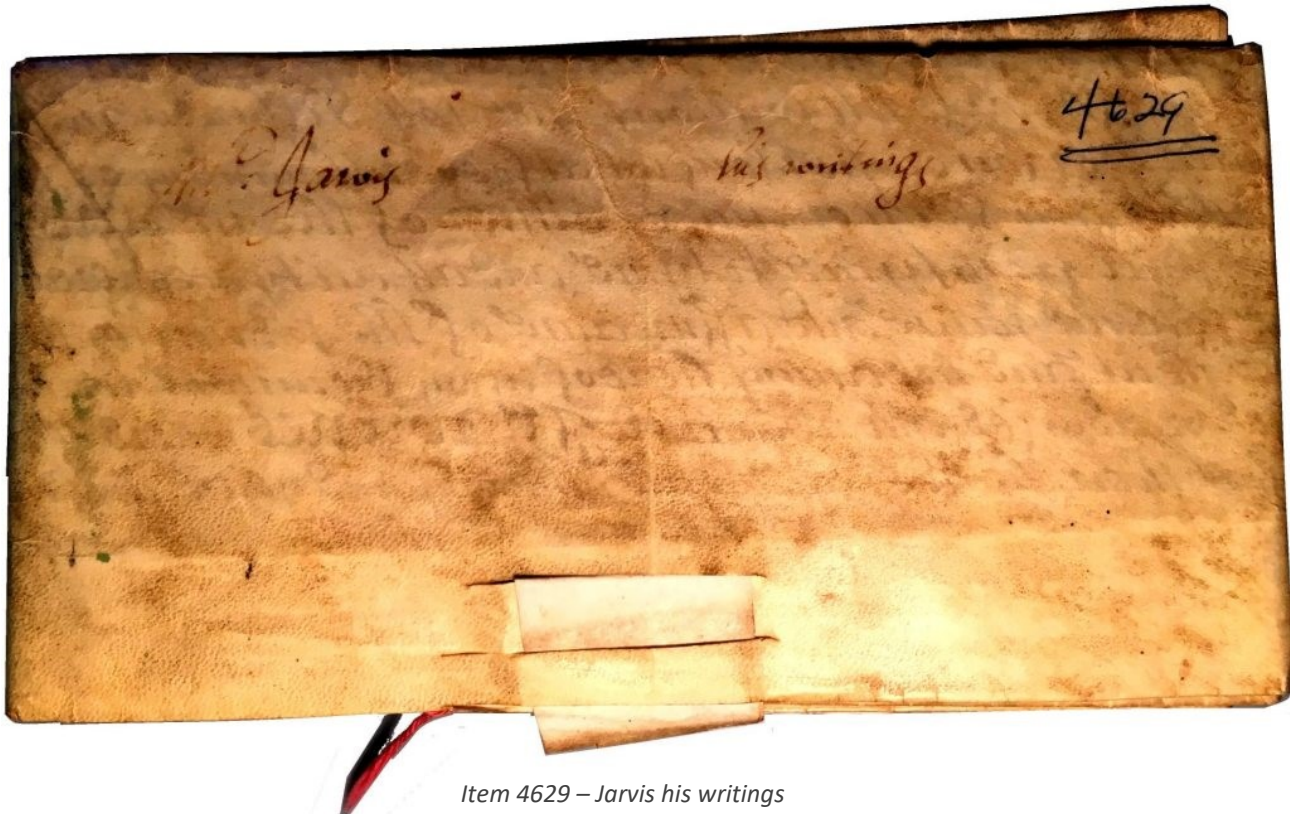


Delaware County Historical Society

## It Makes Me Tingle

There. I said it again. Now and then, you find a citation or document or artifact that affects you physically. It makes you tingle.

Such was the case at the Delaware County Historical Society, when I retrieved a file folder from the bottom drawer of a file cabinet. It was indexed as Item 4629, a deed for Joseph Jarvis.

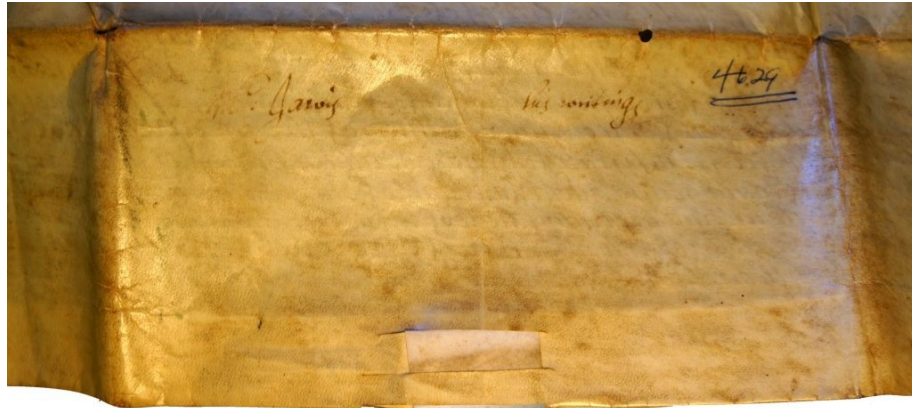


*Item 4629 – Jarvis his writings*

It was a parchment packet, folded and tied. On the outside was "Jarvis his writings". That means "Jarvis his copy". I tingled.

As I began to unfold it, signatures and wax seals and margin notes were revealed, and then the deed document. It was Joseph's copy of the deed from John Marsh for the 267 acre parcel of land, dated February 13, 1711.

# Stories of Our Jarvis Ancestors 1680-1800



Closure tab with seal



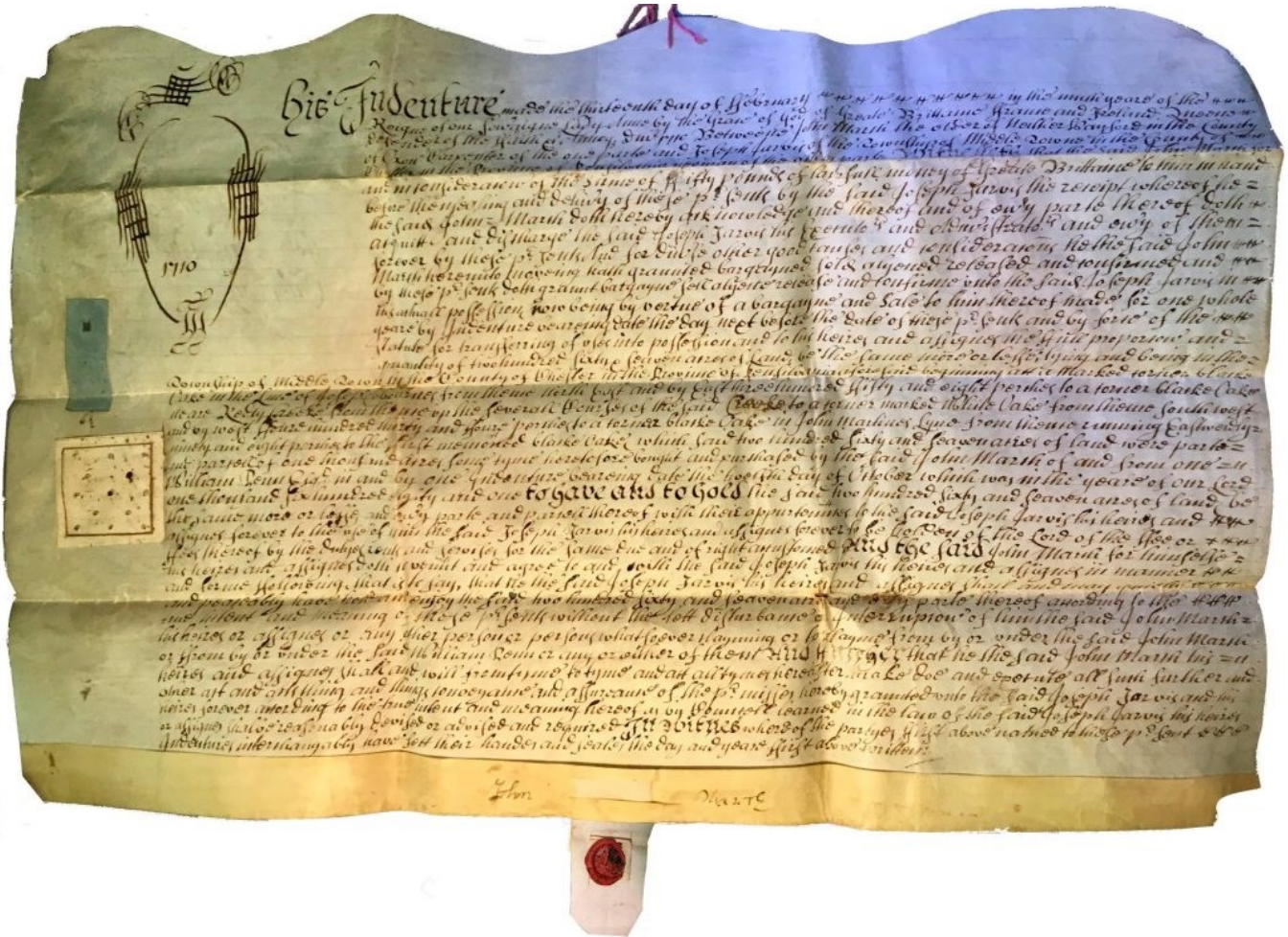
Two 6-penny stamps



Queen Anne stamp



Seal of Chester County



Deed – Joseph Jarvis from John Marsh – Middletown 267 acres – 1711

To know that this document was owned by our grandfather Joseph Jarvis makes it very special. He was “in the room when it happened”.

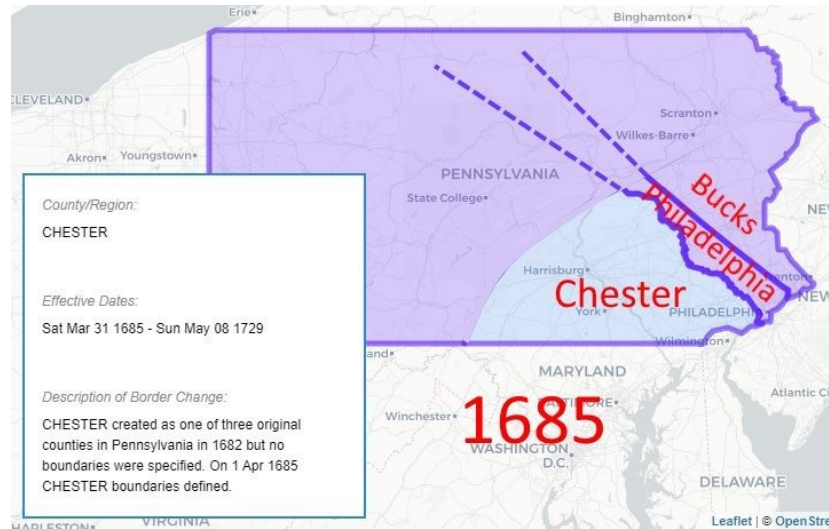
And I got to handle it and photograph it and read it. I felt a connection to the people who wrote and signed it so long ago.

## Nibbles Extra Credit

Why was I researching at the Delaware County Historical Society? Why not Chester County?

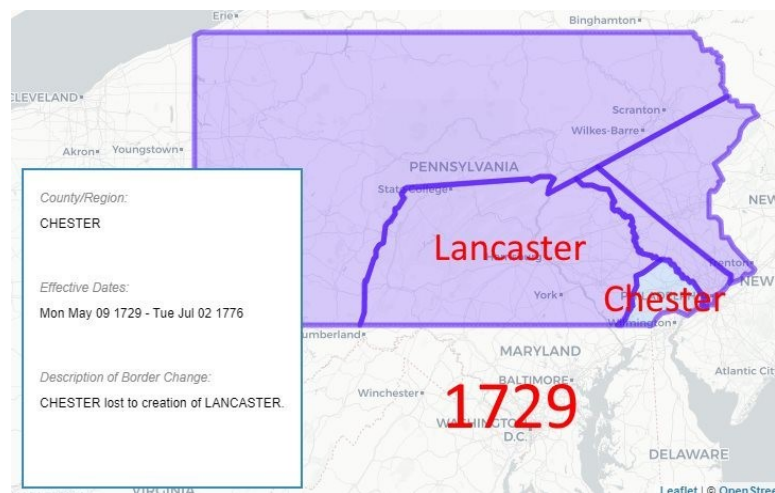
William Penn set up three original counties in Pennsylvania – Chester, Philadelphia, and Bucks.

The counties were bounded on the south and east by the Delaware River. But they didn't have formal north or west boundaries. They stretched far across the province.



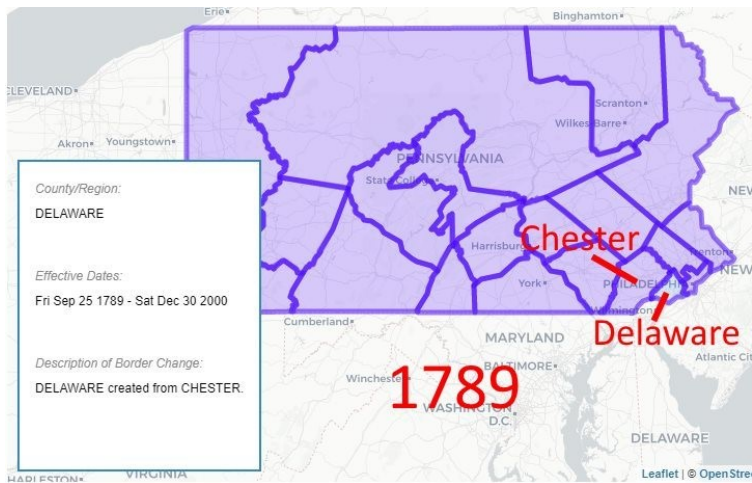
As populations increased and settlement occurred, the counties were sub-divided and new counties created.

Lancaster County was carved out of Chester County in 1729, leaving Chester County much smaller.



## Family Nibbles

Delaware County was created from the southeast part of Chester County in 1789. The lands of Elizabeth and Joseph Jervis are today in Delaware County.



County government records before 1789 are archived in Chester County, after 1789 in Delaware County.



*Delaware County, Pennsylvania*

Here's a link to an interactive map where you can see the evolution of county maps in Pennsylvania.

[Atlas of Historical County Boundaries](#)

## Timeline

Year	Event
1703	Warrant for resurvey of 150 acres of Elizabeth Cookson's land
1703	Thomas Jones steals corn from Joseph Jarvis' mill
1704	Quakers condemn Joseph Jarvis for selling rum to Indians
1704	Quakers condemn Joseph Jarvis vision of Samuel Buckley
1704	Joseph Jarvis gave two papers, one for selling rum and one for Buckley vision
1704	Hugh Frazer pleads guilty to stealing a silver watch from Joseph Jarvis
1704	Joseph Jarvis operates a grist mill on Ridley Creek
1704	Delaware separated from Pennsylvania by Penn
1705	Joseph Jarvis delivers deed to Reely for 200a in Goshen
1705	Jasper Yeates, Joseph Jarvis deliver deed to Richard Crosby for a mill 63 acres
1705	Edward Paiver delivers deed to Joseph Jarvis for 3 acres of above land
1705	James Sandilands delivers to Joseph Jarvis for two lots in Chester
1705	Ruth Jarvis and Joseph Cloud, Jr. married
1706	Benjamin Franklin born in Boston
1706	Albuquerque founded named for Francisco de la Cueva Duke of Albuquerque
1707	Elizabeth Cookson gets patent on 150a in Middletown, her land since 1684
1709	Daniel Cookson gets survey for 100a east of Joseph Jarvis
1710	Pennsylvania passes laws that rights Penn's finances
1710	Joseph Jarvis buys 267a from John Marsh in Middletown for 50 poun
1712	Penn suffers two strokes causing difficulty speaking and writing
1712	Pennsylvania Assembly bans importation of slaves
1712	Joseph Jarvis buys 650a from John Marsh via Joseph Kirkbride atty
1712	Joseph Jarvis sells to Joseph Coburn 90a, Chester Creek to Edgemont Road
1713	Joseph Jarvis sells to Caleb Harrison 160a in Middletown 118 pounds
1714	George I succeeds Queen Anne to the Throne



# Troubles with Quakers

Joseph Jervis had some troubles with Quakers. On the other hand, the Quakers had some troubles with Joseph.

Mind you, it wasn't only Joseph. The monthly meeting minutes are full of examples of "disorderly walking" by members.

## Discipline

The Quakers often assigned two other members to have a talk with an offender, to see if the offender would come around. The offender would need to submit a written apology for his or her actions, which would be read at the meeting.

The Quakers were patient. They would try for several months to resolve the problem, assigning people each month to interact with the offender.

## Disownment

If the offender wouldn't repent, a Paper of Denial was prepared and given to the offender, disowning them from Quakers.

Disowning was not done lightly. Overseers labored sometimes for years with offenders.

*And that all that walk disorderly, should be tenderly dealt withal, in the same love wherewithal God hath loved us; but, if they cannot be reclaimed, they ought to be denied, and Truth cleared*

*Philadelphia Yearly Meeting – 1694*



The Quakers wanted to encourage members to live by their values, but they did so with a heavy hand. Joseph's troubles are a good example.

## Joseph's Troubles

Joseph had some transgressions over the years. In 1704 he was busted for selling rum to the Indians. Around that same time he was condemned for having a vision that Samuel Buckley, deceased, had encouraged Joseph to court his widow. And he had various run-ins over unpaid debts.

One of the debt incidents in 1716 began a string of events that spiraled out of control. Here's a synopsis.

### He didn't pay his debt

In spring of 1716, Joseph was confronted about non-payment of a debt to Joseph Kirkbride.

### And he didn't get a travel certificate

In addition, Joseph had traveled to England and Barbados without permission by the Quakers. Members were supposed to request a certificate to travel outside their own meeting area, even to another meeting in Pennsylvania.

### And he left the meeting in a huff

At the Middletown meeting in June 1716, Joseph Jervis abruptly left the meeting when his business was brought up. Two were appointed to talk to him about satisfying this debt to Joseph Kirkbride or friends would have to testify against him.

### Friends were appointed to convey his misdoings

Over the next few monthly meetings, several friends were appointed to talk with Joseph and convey his misdoings. Not much was accomplished. Sometimes Joseph didn't attend the meeting, other times his business was postponed.



## Joseph defended his travel

At a meeting in January 1717, Joseph brought a paper defending his actions in going to England. When the meeting didn't accept his reason, Joseph "left in a manner contrary to the rules of discipline".

## My brother-in-law died

The months dragged on, and the meetings continued. In June 1717, Joseph missed a meeting that the friends had expected him to attend. Joseph blamed his absence on the death of his brother-in-law Richard Cloud. The Quakers didn't accept his reason.

## Joseph was warned

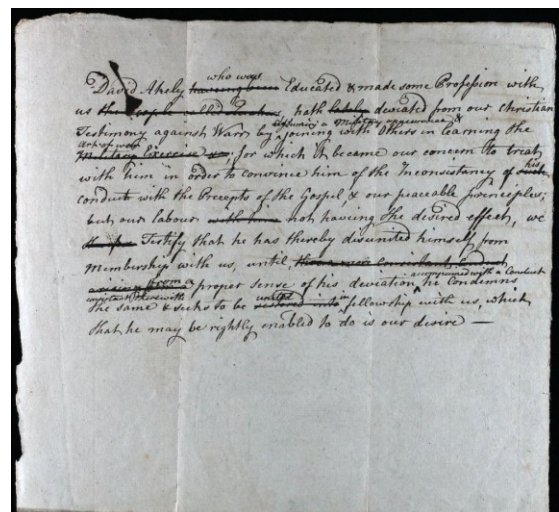


Joseph didn't appear at another monthly meeting. Two friends were appointed to speak to Joseph again and tell him to attend the next meeting or friends could be expected to testify against him.

## A Paper of Denial

### A Paper of Denial

In October 1717, the meeting ordered a Paper of Denial be drawn up for Joseph.



## Let's try one more time

In November, the paper of denial was delayed because some friends had a desire to speak with him again.

## You're outta here

In December 1717, the meeting ordered that the paper of denial be read to Joseph Jervis and returned. And in January 1718, some 20 months after this exercise began, it was reported that the paper was read to Joseph Jervis.

Joseph was disowned.



## The details

Here's a month-by-month abstract of Joseph's case in the monthly meetings from July 1716 to January 1718. Several things strike me:

- *It's amazing that there's a detailed monthly record of our grandparent's episode for 20 months from 1716 to 1718.*
- *The Quakers were extraordinarily slow to disown.*
- *Joseph was fed up with the Quakers' interference.*
- *As months dragged on, the outcome seemed inevitable.*
- *I'll bet both sides were OK with the outcome.*

- July 30,  
1716      *At the Providence meeting, it was reported that at the Middletown meeting Joseph Jervis left when his business was brought up. Two were appointed to talk to him about satisfying this debt to Joseph Kirkbride or friends would have to testify against him.*
- August 27,  
1716      *At the Providence meeting, the business of Joseph Jervis and Joseph Kirkbride was continued until the next meeting, and also that Joseph answer for contempt and also for his going to England and Barbados without letting the friends know.*
- September  
24, 1716      *At the Providence meeting, it was noted that the business and offences of Joseph Jervis were not completed. Six friends were appointed to convey to Joseph his misdoings and request that he attend the next meeting.*
- October 29,  
1716      *At the Providence meeting it was noted that the business of Joseph Jervis and Joseph Kirkbride and other offences not being completed, friends were to request Joseph to attend the next meeting in order to complete the business.*
- November  
26, 1716      *Joseph Jervis didn't appear at the Providence monthly meeting as he was directed. Randall Malin & Ephraim Jackson were appointed to speak to him to appear at next meeting in order to answer charges against him.*
- December  
31, 1716      *Joseph Jervis appeared at the Providence monthly meeting. The Business between him and the meeting was deferred until the next meeting and Joseph was desired to attend.*

- January 28, 1717* At the Providence meeting, Joseph Jervis brought a paper to defend his actions for going to England, leaving the meeting in a manner contrary to the rules of discipline, and complaint against Wm Coebourn for non payment of debt.
- February 25, 1717* At the Providence meeting, Joseph Jervis didn't appear according to the appointment of the last monthly meeting. Ephraim Jackson & Daniell Hays were ordered to speak to him again and request that he be at the next meeting to give his case.
- March 25, 1717* At the Providence monthly meeting friends report they have spoken to Joseph about discharging a debt to Joseph Kirkbride, and should attend the next meeting. Also business with William Coubourn deferred until next meeting.
- April 29, 1717* At the Providence monthly meeting, Joseph Jervis didn't appear, but friends said it was not from contempt of the meeting but that he had not been paid by William Coubourn. Also, the business between Cookson and Jervis against Coubourn was continued.
- May 27, 1717* At the monthly Providence meeting, the business between Joseph Kirkbride and Joseph Jervis is deferred until the next monthly meeting.
- June 24, 1717* At the monthly Providence meeting, the business of Joseph Jervis with Joseph Kirkbride is deferred until the next monthly meeting, there being an account of his being prevented from being here by some urgent occasion.

- July 29, 1717 *Joseph Jervis appeared at the Providence monthly meeting. The business between him and Joseph Kirkbride wasn't completed and was continued to the next monthly meeting and Joseph is desired to be there.*
- August 26, 1717 *Joseph didn't appear at the monthly meeting. Malen and Miller were appointed to speak to Joseph again to attend the next meeting or friends could be expected to testify against him.*
- September 30, 1717 *At the monthly Providence meeting it was reported that friends spoke to Joseph Jervis but he didn't appear at the meeting. People were appointed to tell Joseph to appear at the next meeting.*
- October 28, 1717 *At the monthly meeting at Providence Meeting House, it was reported that Joseph Jervis gave the reason for his absences as the death of his brother in law. That was not satisfactory, and people were appointed to draw up a paper of denial.*
- November 25, 1717 *At the monthly meeting at Providence Meeting House, a paper of denial against Joseph Jervis was delayed because some friends had a desire of speaking with him again.*
- December 30, 1717 *At the monthly meeting at the Providence, since Joseph Jervis didn't provide satisfaction to the friends who spoke with him, the meeting ordered that the paper of denial be signed and read to Joseph Jervis at the Middletown meeting and return it.*
- January 27, 1718 *At the monthly meeting at Providence, it was reported that friends read the Paper of Denial to Joseph Jervis at the Middletown meeting and gave him a copy.*

## Nibbles Extra Credit

I thought it remarkable that Joseph had traveled to England and Barbados.

Why? Do you suppose he went to Nantwich? Was he buying and selling trade goods?

A court case explains his stop in Barbados.

Aaron Harding, captain of the Sloop Mary, brought a case against Joseph for non-payment of his passage and freight from Barbados to Philadelphia in June of 1716.

*...at the Request of the said Joseph transported him the said Joseph with certain goods to witt two hogsheads and three tierces of Rum and three casks of Sugar for him the said Joseph from the Island of Barbados to Philadelphia in the Sloop Mary whereof the said Aaron then was and yet is commander...*



Sloop – single-mast ship

Excerpt – Chester Court of Common Pleas – Harding v Jervis – 1716

Chatter  
Joseph Jervis late of Boston in the said County of Boston was  
attached to answer Aaron Harding of Rhode of Troops upon  
And whereupon the said Aaron by Samuel Carpenter his attorney  
presently constituted complains Wherefore whereas the said Joseph  
the said Aaron had before that time at the Request of the said Joseph  
and Request of the said Joseph transported him the said Joseph with  
certain goods to witt two hogsheads and three tierces of Rum and  
three casks of Sugar for him the said Joseph from the Island of  
Barbados to Philadelphia in the Sloop Mary whereof the said  
Aaron then was and yet is commander) In the said Joseph did  
worth bond were truly pay to the said Aaron then the  
should be thereunto payed And the said Aaron in his writ  
That the passage of the said Joseph and freight of the  
said goods were reasonably worth to be Compounded ten  
Shillings current Money of America And also whereas the  
aforesaid Joseph the same ninth Day of June int. second  
Year aforesaid at Chester aforesaid was indebted to the said Aaron  
in the sum of Ten Pounds Ten Shillings of like Lawfull  
Money of America for Money for the said Joseph And as  
his Instance ~~before~~ request by the aforesaid Aaron before  
that time deposited & paid And being so thereof Indebted the  
said Joseph in consideration thereof Upon himself Absence  
and to the said Aaron then and there promise That he the said  
Joseph the said Ten pounds ten Shillings to the said Aaron  
would well & truly pay when he should be thereunto  
requireds Noether the said Joseph his Boerace promises  
& Assumptions aforesaid not regarding but contrively and  
fraudulently inducing the said Aaron in that Behave to  
Deceive and Defraud the said several sums of Money to the said  
Aaron hath not payed or in anywise contented all though  
the said Joseph afterwards to wit the Twelfth Day of June  
in the second Year aforesaid & often afterwards at Chester  
aforesaid with the said Aaron required But  
the same to pay hath denyed and as yet doth deny to  
the Damage of him the said Aaron of Twenty pounds  
and three of the Shillings said &c

## Family Nibbles

As we observed earlier, Joseph seems more a wheeler-dealer than a farmer. And he certainly had a problem paying his debts.

Here's our cheat sheet for containers – hogsheads, tierces, and casks.



- *two hogsheads of rum – about 128 gallons*
- *three tierces of rum – about 126 gallons*
- *three casks of sugar – a generic term of any size barrel, maybe several hundred pounds*

## More Nibbles Extra Credit

Here are the top 25 disciplinary reasons for disownments in the Pennsylvania Monthly Meetings from 1682-1776.

Male/female relationships are the runaway leaders. Pretty obvious what was top-of-mind.

Offense	Disowned
Marrying contrary to discipline	2256
Fornication with fiance(e)	519
Other fornication	513
Drunkenness	373
Military activity	358
Inattendance	352
Debt	315
Contempt for authority over one's conduct	315
Loose conduct	195
Assault	161
Profanity	159
Marrying too close a relative	132
Quarreling	88
Entertainments	71
Neglecting family responsibilities	70
Fraud	69
Disapproved company	61
Attending irregular marriage	59
Gambling	51
Business ethics	45
Slander	44
Prosecuting another Friend without arbitrat	41
Adultery	40
Theft	37

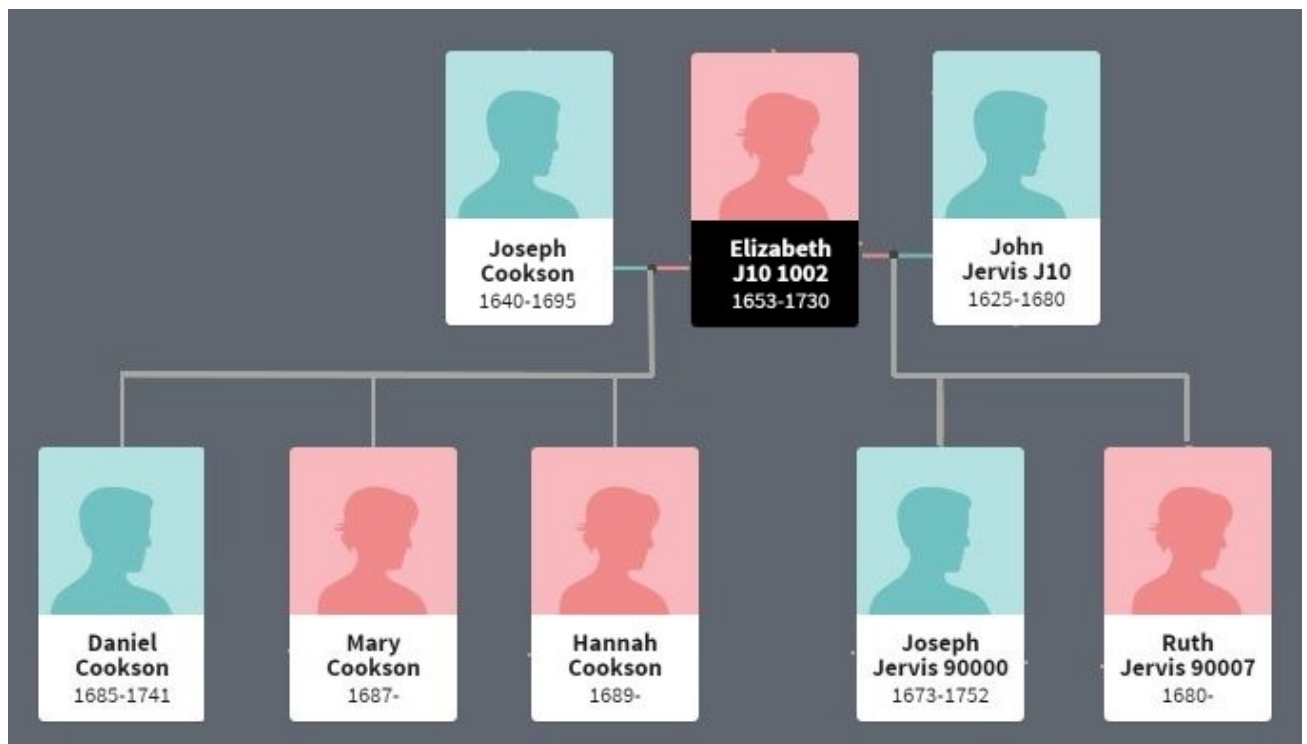
## Jervis, Cookson, and Cloud

Elizabeth Jervis Cookson had five children:

- *Joseph Jervis – born about 1673*
- *Ruth Jervis – born 1680*
- *Daniel Cookson – born about 1685*
- *Mary Cookson – born about 1687*
- *Hannah Cookson – born about 1689*



The Jervises and Cooksons were close. The children kept up their relationship into adulthood, working and living and moving together.



## Ruth Jervis married Joseph Cloud

At the monthly meetings in September and October 1705, Ruth Jervis and Joseph Cloud, Jr. announced their intentions to marry. By the November meeting, it was recorded that the marriage was done.



Joseph  
Cloud  
1678-1728

Ruth  
Jervis  
1680-

At a monthly meeting held at George's year  
10<sup>th</sup> of the 5<sup>th</sup> month 1705 -  
Joseph Cloud and Ruth Jervis sayd their int  
of marriage with each other before this meet  
being the first time Henry Oburn and them  
are ordered to Enquire into his Journy from  
women in case of marriag and of his life in  
fation and make Report thereof at the n  
ly meeting - - - - - John Martin

Quaker minutes – Joseph Cloud and Ruth Jervis – 1705

So now there was a third family in the relationship, the Clouds. The patriarch William Cloud had brought his family to Pennsylvania from Calne, Wiltshire in 1682. They settled in Chester County.

## Joseph Jervis married Esther

Joseph married Esther. We'll take a closer look at Joseph's family in a coming post.



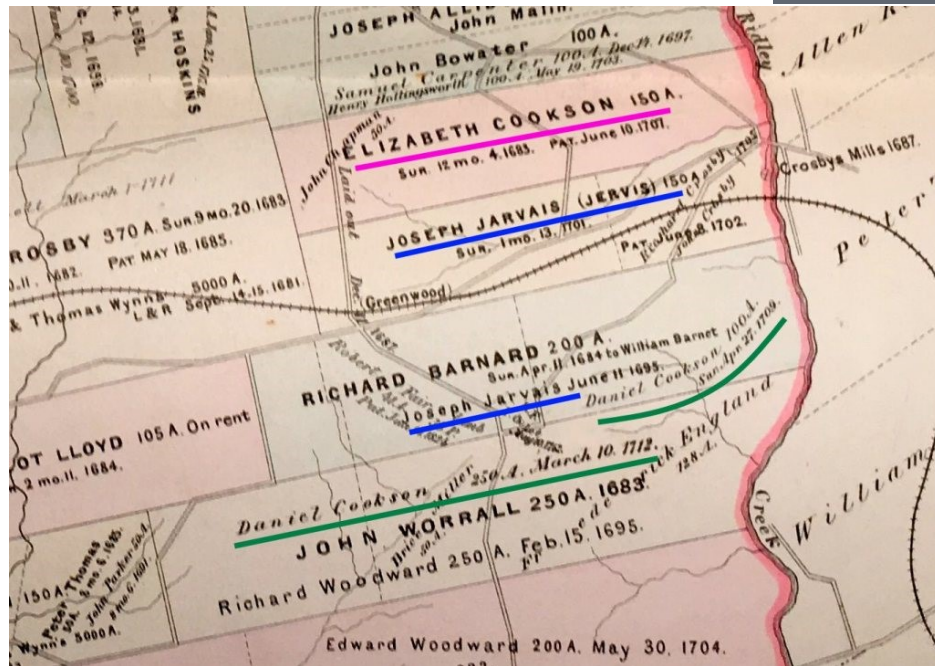
Esther  
1698-1776

Joseph  
Jervis  
1673-1752

## Daniel Cookson married Margaret

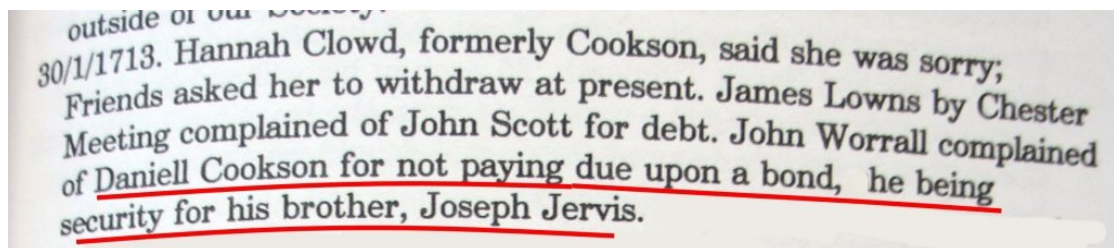
As Daniel Cookson came of age, he acquired land adjacent to and his mother Elizabeth and his half-brother Joseph Jervis.

He married Margaret.



## Daniel and Joseph in court together

Can you believe it? Joseph is an old pro at court cases. Now he's joined in some cases by his half-brother Daniel Cookson.

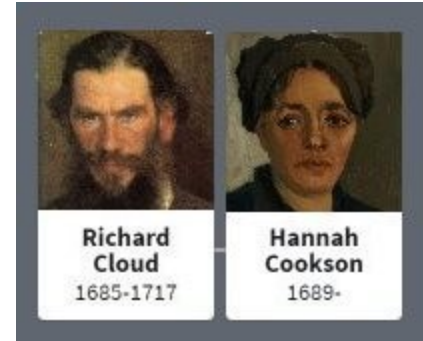


Quaker minutes – Joseph Jervis and Daniel Cookson – bond – 1713

## Hannah Cookson married Richard Cloud

In 1713, Hannah Cookson married Richard Cloud, Joseph Cloud's brother.

However, they married "out".



*Hannah Cloud Which before Was Hannah Cookson did appear  
at this Meeting & says she is sorry for what she hath  
done in marrying Contrary to friends advice but the  
Meeting could not find or see by her behaviour that she  
is truly sorry for friends desired her to withdraw at  
present & if May be in time she may see herselfe further  
concerned that friends may be better satisfied*

*Quaker acknowledgment – Hannah Cookson Cloud – 1713*

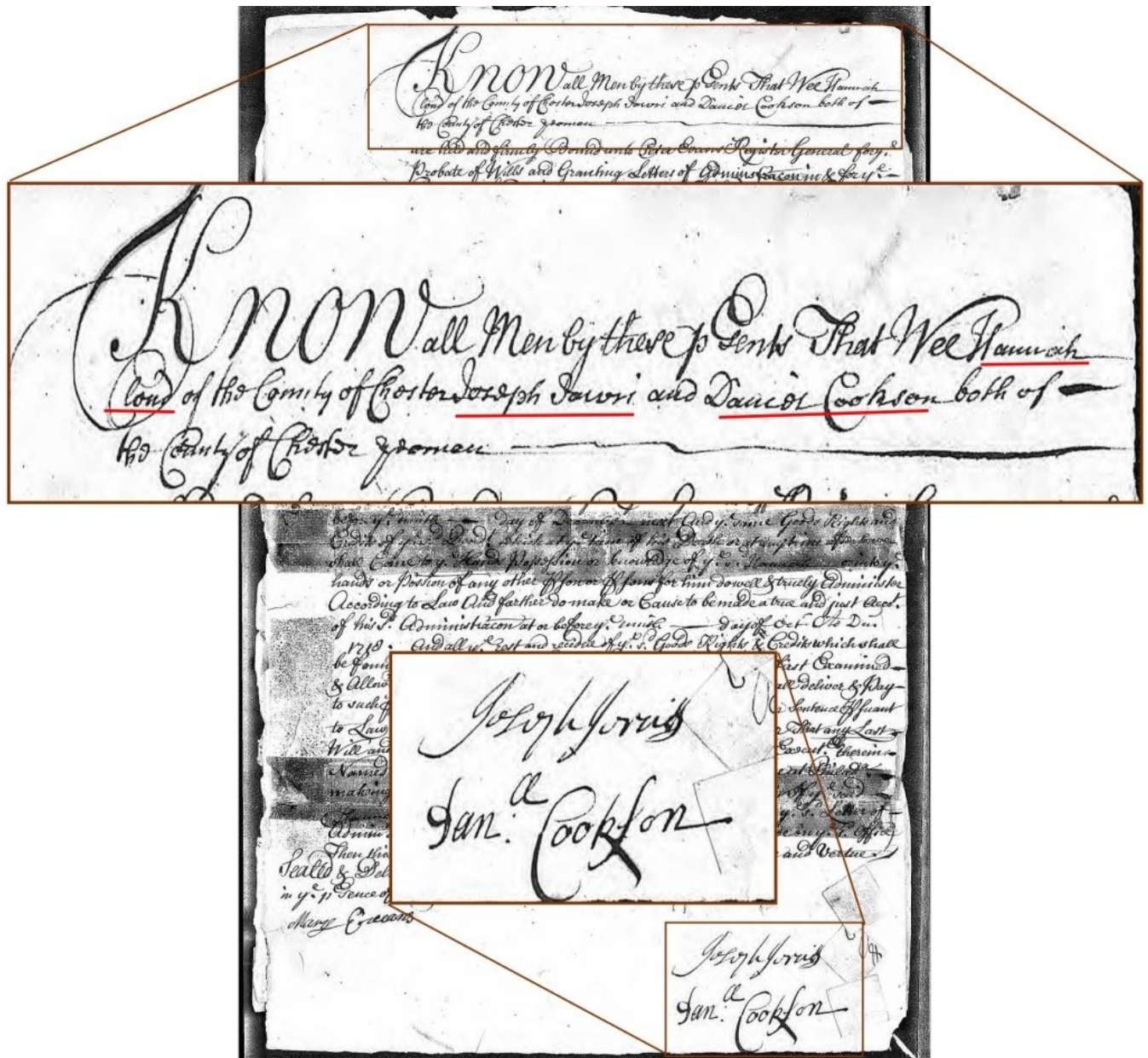
She appeared at the next meeting and said she was sorry, but the meeting could not find by her behavior that she was really sorry. They asked her to withdraw (disown), and that in the future she might try to better satisfy friends.

## Mary Cookson married Henry Wood

In September 1712, Mary Cookson married Henry Wood. They don't appear together with the other Jervis, Cookson, or Cloud family members in future citations.

## Richard Cloud died

Richard died unexpectedly in 1717, at a young age. His wife Hannah was administrator of his estate, and bondsmen were her brothers Joseph Jarvis and Daniel Cookson. Joseph and Daniel also prepared the estate inventory.



Letter of Administration – Hannah Cloud for Richard Cloud – 1717

# Joseph Cloud, Indian trader

Joseph Cloud was an Indian trader.

In May of 1715, the Pennsylvania General Assembly passed an act to license Indian traders. No person could “go forth abroad into the woods to trade with the Indians any commodity whatsoever” without being licensed.

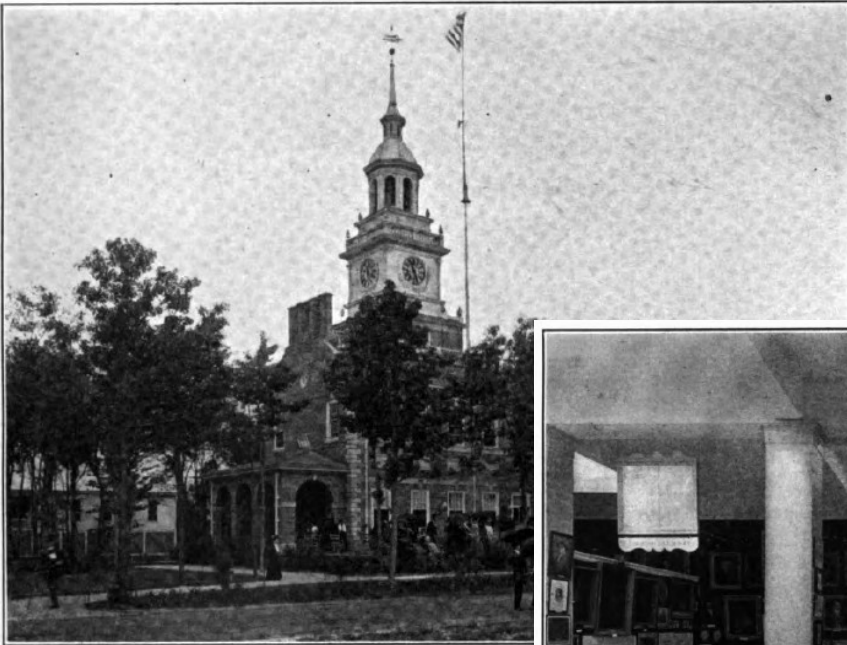


*License – Indian Trader – Joseph Cloud – 1725*

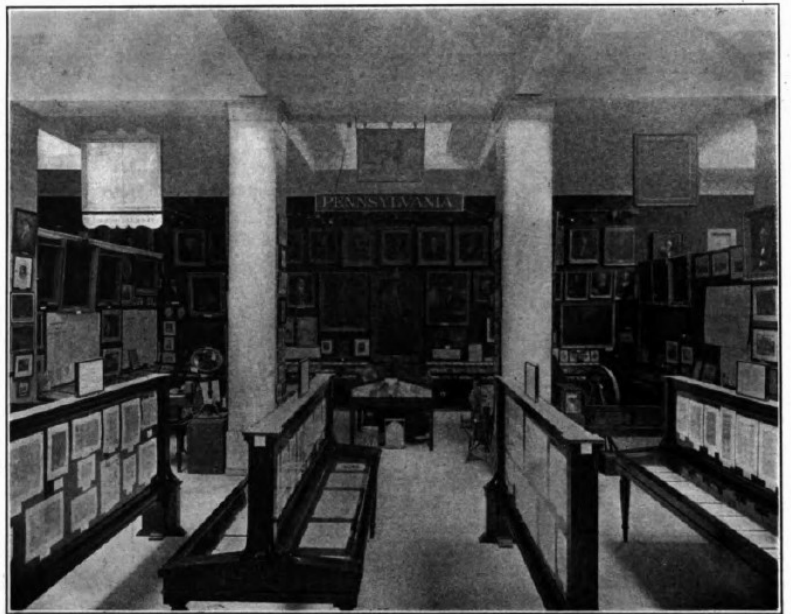
The licensee needed a security bond from at least one substantial freeholder of the same county. In 1725, Joseph Cloud's license was bonded by his brothers-in-law Joseph Jervis and Daniel Cookson.

I like this citation because it has the original signature of all three – Joseph Cloud, Joseph Jervis, Daniel Cookson.

*Editor's Note: Joseph Cloud's 1725 Indian Trader license was displayed in the Pennsylvania Exhibition at the Jamestown Exposition of 1907. Pennsylvania erected a replica of Independence Hall. Exhibits included a Pennsylvania historical exhibit. This document was cataloged as one of the exhibited items.*



THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE BUILDING, JAM



GENERAL VIEW OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE HISTORICAL EXHIBIT, IN FIRE-PROOF HISTORY BUILDING, JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION, 1907.

## Let's go west

In 1713, the Clouds, Cooksons, and Jervises started talking about moving west.



As they had done throughout their lives, they did it together. We'll pick up the story in our next post.

# Head of the Pequea

In 1713, the Clouds, Cooksons, and Jervises had decided to move west.



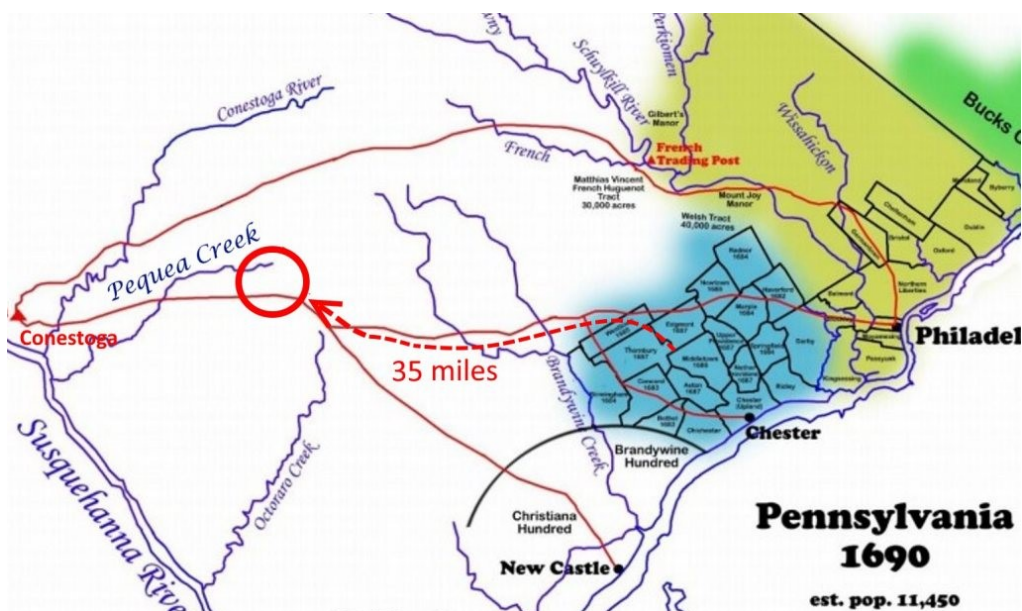
*I know a man together with two or three more, that have happened upon a piece of Land of some Hundred Acres, that is all cleare, without Trees, Bushes, stumps, that may be Plowed without let, the farther a man goes in the Country the more such Land they find.*

*Excerpts from Letter from Thomas Paschall to friend in Chippenham England – 1683*

Chester County extended far to the west and north of Middletown. It was still unsettled. Some of that land was more desirable for farming then the creeks and valleys and woods around Middletown.

## Pequea and Conestoga

The families were interested in lands near the head of Pequea Creek, along an old trail toward the Conestoga trading post on the Susquehanna River.



The Conestoga trading post had been founded by several French Canadian trappers and Indian traders, among them Peter Bezaillion and James LeTort.

The old trail from Philadelphia to Conestoga at the Susquehanna River was called Bezaillion's Road or Peter's Road.

It was along this road that Jarvis and Cloud and Cookson requested land from the proprietors.

*Ed. Note: Pequea is (pronounced peck-way). It was named after the Piqua Indian tribe.*

## Why move?

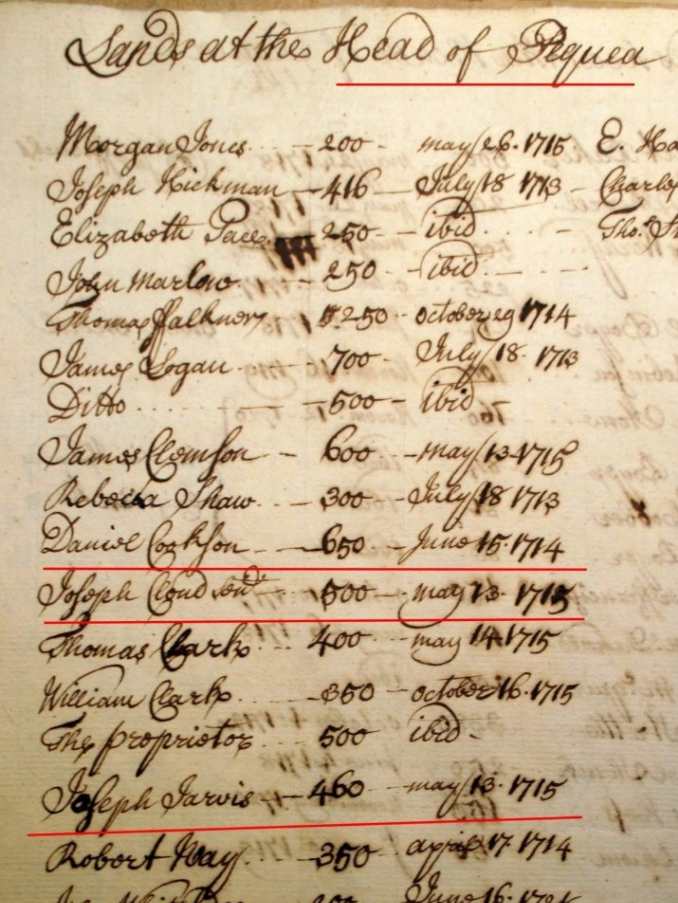
We don't know their motivation, but perhaps Joseph needed a bit of a fresh start. By 1714, he didn't have a large or desirable piece of land in Middletown. And he had just acquired rights to 650 acres from John Marsh.

We don't know about the Cooksons or Clouds. They, too, had their run-ins in court and some land disputes. But we just don't know what their reasons were.

I wish we had their letters or diaries so we might get an insight.

## New warrants

In any case, Jervis, Cookson, and Cloud all applied for warrants and surveys for land at the head of Pequea Creek.

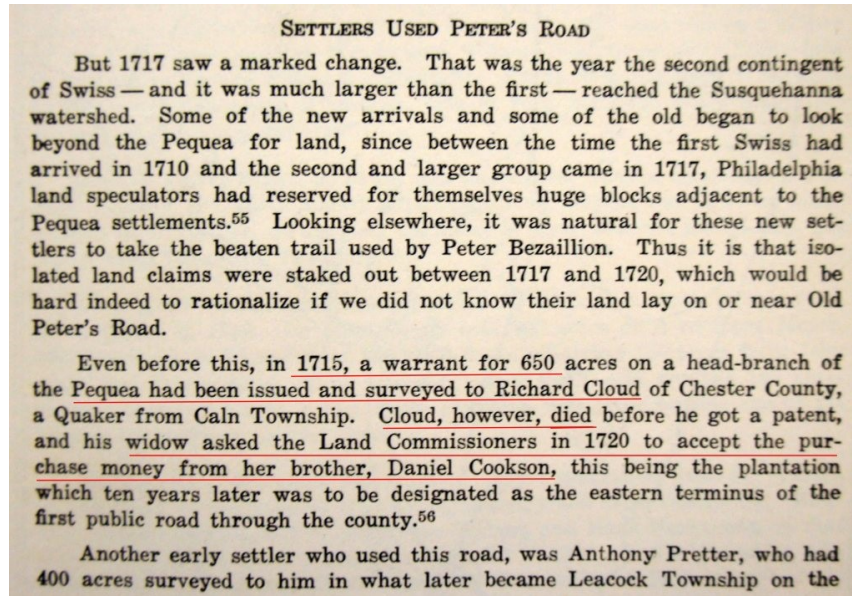


<u>Lands at the Head of Pequea</u>			
Morgan Jones	200	May 26. 1715	E. Head
Joseph Hickman	416	July 18 1713	Charley
Elizabeth Pace	250	ibid.	Thos. G.
John Marlow	250	ibid.	
Thomas Falkner	250	October 1714	
James Logan	700	July 18. 1713	
Ditto	500	ibid.	
James Clumson	600	May 13. 1715	
Rebecca Shaw	300	July 18 1713	
Danise Cookson	650	June 15. 1714	
Joseph Cloudson	600	May 13. 1715	
Thomas Clark	400	May 14. 1715	
William Clark	350	October 16. 1715	
The proprietors	500	ibid.	
Joseph Jarvis	460	May 16. 1715	
Robert May	350	April 17 1714	
John Whitmore	200	June 16. 1714	

Lands at the Head of Pequea – Survey List – John Taylor – 1715

## Richard Cloud / Daniel Cookson warrant

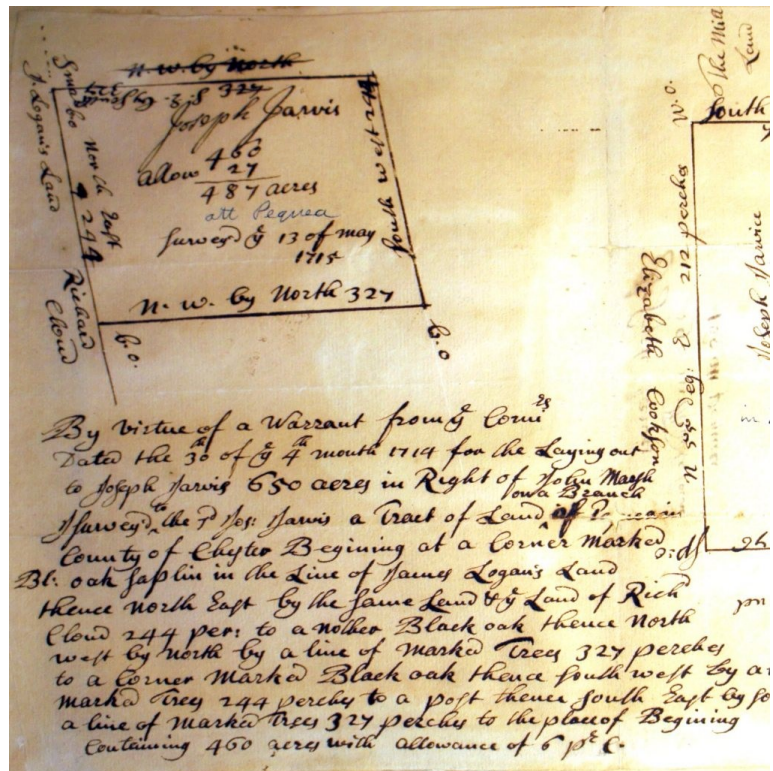
Richard Cloud was first to get a warrant and survey, for 650 acres. But he died unexpectedly in 1717. His wife Hannah asked the land commissioners to allow her brother Daniel Cookson to get the warrant.



Richard Cloud warrant assigned to Daniel Cookson

## Joseph Jarvis warrant

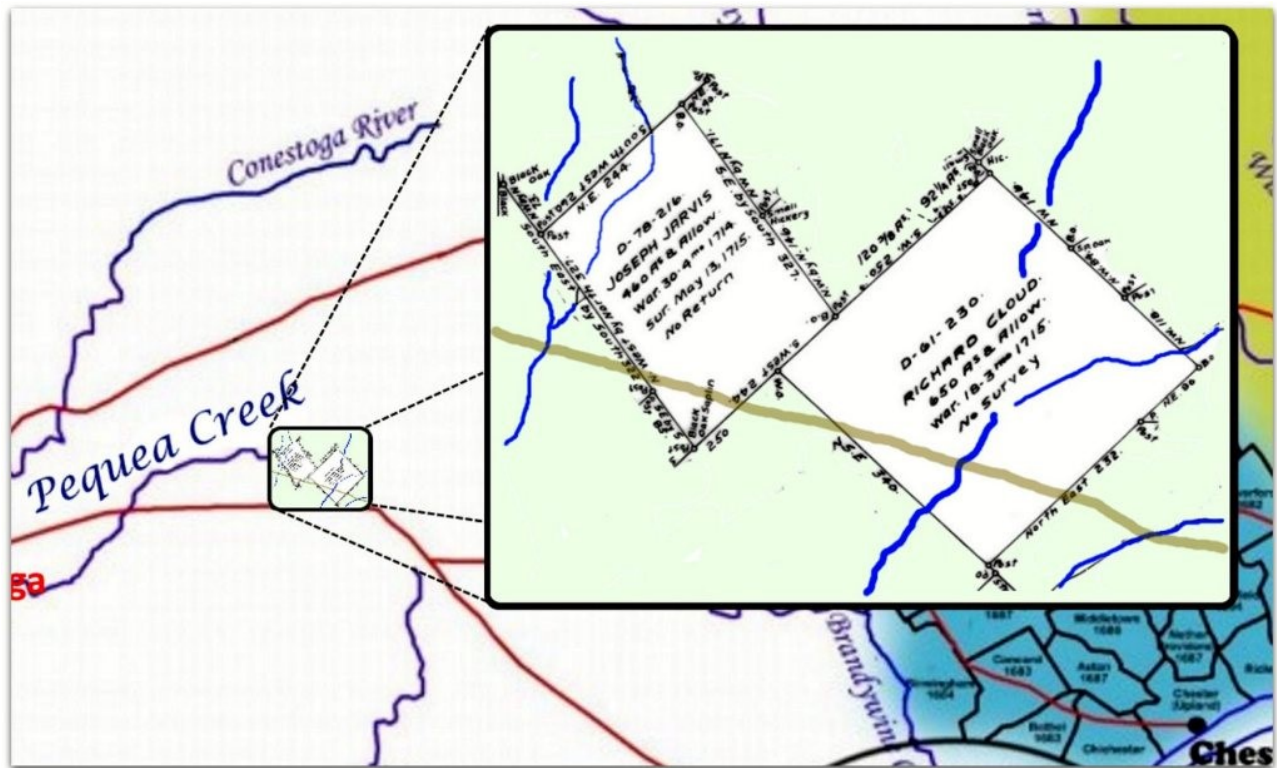
Here's Joseph Jarvis' survey for 460 acres, surveyed by John Taylor May 13, 1715. It was part of the 650 acre rights that Joseph had acquired from John Marsh in 1713.



Survey – Joseph Jarvis – 460 acres in Pequea Creek – 1715

Here's how the two warrants laid out.

- *Joseph Jervis – 460 acres along a run of Pequea Creek*
- *Richard Cloud – to Daniel Cookson – east branch of Pequea Creek*



## Joseph and Ruth Cloud

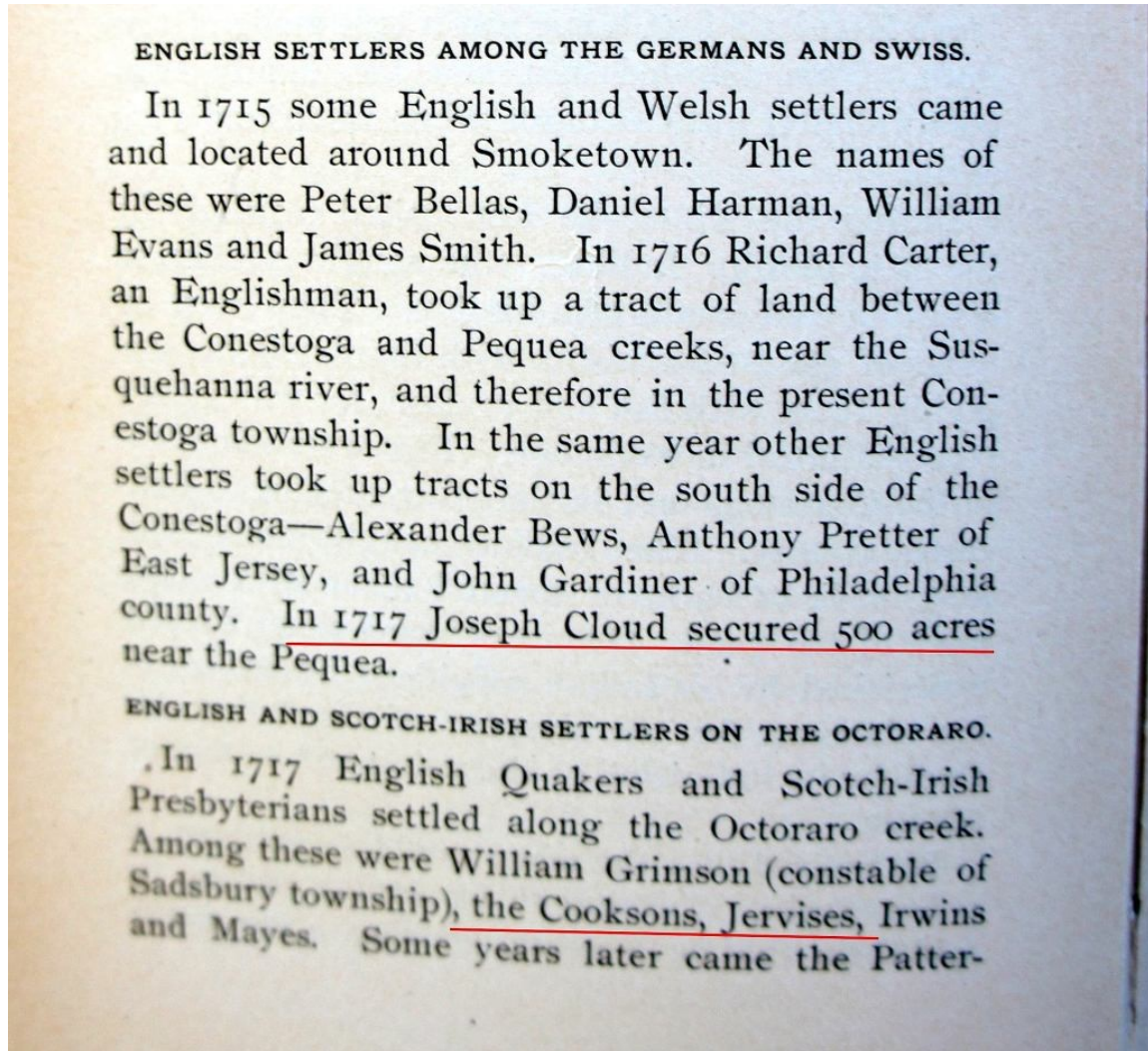
Joseph and Ruth Cloud got a warrant a few miles to the northwest.

With that in mind, we find that Henry Musselman settled south of Peter's Road in Manheim Township in 1718, taking up 200 acres. The same year, 200 acres were surveyed to Joseph Cloud, of Caln Township, brother of Richard, who had settled on the Pequea Creek. Joseph's land was on a branch of the Conestoga Creek at Weaverland. Cloud lived there until 1725, when he sold out to Nathan Evans, a millwright. Evans remained until 1728, when he sold out to Johannes Kitzmiller, who in turn about 20 years later, sold the mill to the Shirk family.<sup>59</sup>

## Earliest settlers

In 1709, several hundred Mennonites from Switzerland and Germany settled around Conestoga. It was the only significant settlement of Europeans west of Chester.

Our three families were among the dozen or so settlers between Conestoga and the settled townships of Chester County.



*A Brief History of Lancaster County – 1892*

## A long stay

Joseph Jarvis was in his mid-40s when he moved to Pequea Creek. He had a growing family.

His siblings and in-laws were nearby. His mother Elizabeth still lived in Middletown, but she would soon move to live with daughter Ruth Cloud.

Joseph would live here for the rest of his life, some 30 years. We'll look at his life and family in the next few stories.

## Timeline

Year	Event
1712	Joseph Jarvis sells to Joseph Coburn 90a, Chester Creek to Edgemont Road
1713	Joseph Jarvis sells to Caleb Harrison 160a in Middletown 118 pounds
1714	George I succeeds Queen Anne to the Throne
1714	John Taylor survey for Daniel Cookson, 650a at head of Pequea
1715	John Taylor survey for Joseph Cloud, 500a at head of Pequea
1715	John Taylor survey for Joseph Jarvis, 460a at head of Pequea
1715	Joseph Jarvis on tax list in Middletown Township
1715	Daniel Cookson listed on tax list for Middletown, but for land in Pequea
1716	Joseph Jarvis left Middletown meeting when his business was brought up
1717	Scots-Irish immigration begins, mostly in western Pennsylvania
1717	Jos Jarvis brought paper defend his actions for going to England
1717	Quakers settled Octoraro Creek, among them Cookson, Jarvis, Irwin, Mayes
1718	Penn dies at 74, buried Jordan's Quaker meeting house by Guilielma
1718	Mission San Antonio de Valero (The Alamo) built
1718	New Orleans founded by the French
1718	Friends read Paper of Denial to Joseph Jarvis at Middletown meeting
1718	Joseph Jarvis listed on tax list for Middletown
1718	Elizabeth Cookson listed on tax list for Middletown
1719	Joseph Jarvis listed on tax list for Middletown
1719	Elizabeth Cookson listed on tax list for Middletown
1719	Daniel Cookson listed on tax list for Middletown, but for land in Pequea

## Life in Pequea 1720s

Between 1715 and 1720, the families of Joseph Jervis, Daniel Cookson, and Joseph Cloud had moved to the west, along the old trading route toward Conestoga and the Susquehanna River.



## Pequea (pronounced peck-way)

Joseph Jervis and Daniel Cookson had settled near the head of Pequea Creek. Joseph and Ruth Cloud had moved farther west, about 15 miles northwest of Pequea.

Standing on top of Slaymaker Hill at the western boundary of Salisbury Township, the Pequea Valley slopes downward into a huge bowl of rich land which reaches northeast with intermittent hills, limestone escarpments to the Welsh mountains with its streams feeding into the Brandywine, Conestoga and Pequea Creeks. To the northwest, farmland, fed by the Pequea watercourses creates the western boundary. Due east, Gap Hill, the highest point from

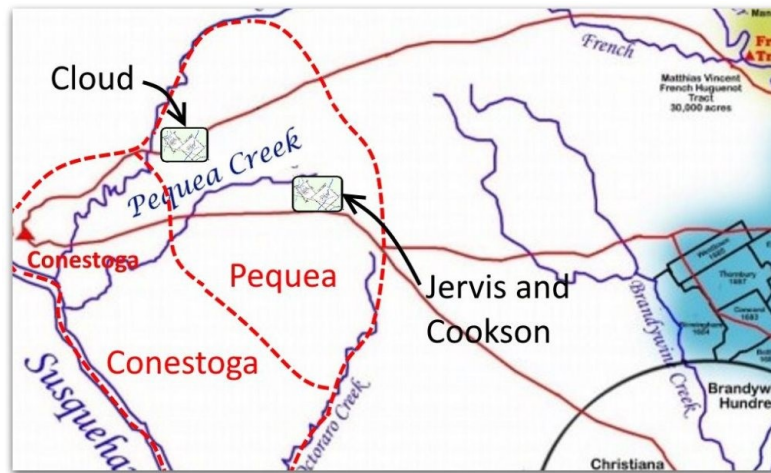
*A History of Salisbury Township*



*Pequea Valley – looking south toward White Horse*

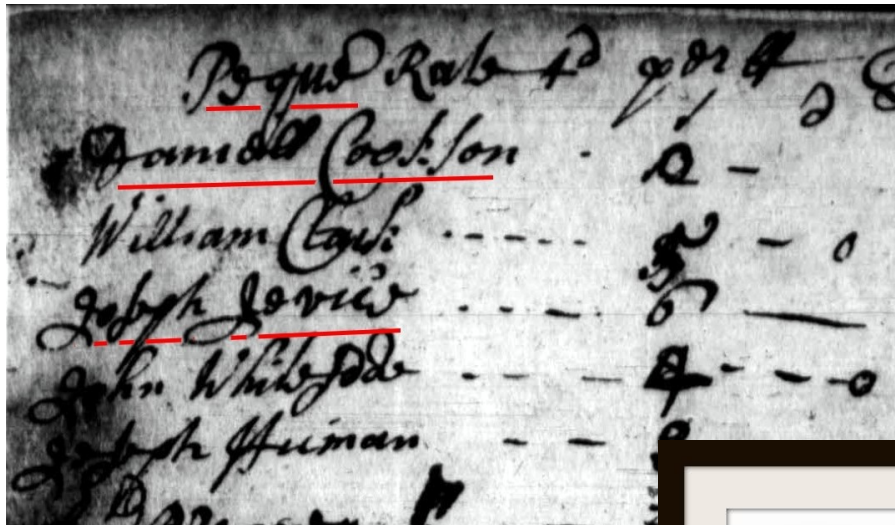
## Stories of Our Jarvis Ancestors 1680-1800

This vast area was still part of Chester County. Two huge new townships were created – first Conestoga and then Pequea.



The Jervis, Cookson, and Cloud families were among the first settlers.

The 1724 tax list for Pequea includes the Jervises and Cooksons among the 25 families living there.



Tax List - Pequea - 1724

In 1726, there are 31 families living in Pequea township.

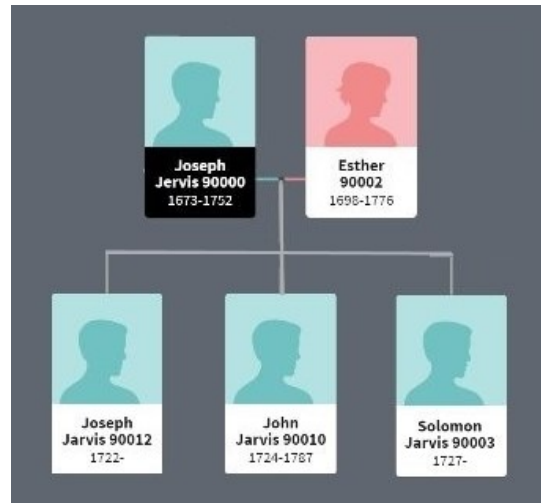
INHABITANTS OF LANCASTER COUNTY IN 1726.	
Conestoga Taxables	259
Conestoga (Freeman)	
Taxables .....	22
Conestoga Head-rates	
Taxables .....	9
Donegal Taxables ..	60
Donegal Freeman	
Taxables .....	3
Pequea Taxables ...	31
384x6-2304 people.	

## Joseph and Esther Jervis (7G)

Joseph married Esther. Esther was born in 1698. So she was 25 years younger than Joseph. We don't know Esther's family name or where she was from.

It's likely they married in Pequea in the mid-1720s. Joseph would have been about 52, and Esther about 27. By the end of the 1720s, they had three children:

- Joseph Jr – b. abt 1722
- John – b. abt 1724
- Solomon – b. abt 1727



## Joseph and Ruth Cloud

In 1725, Joseph and Ruth Cloud sold their land in the west, and returned to Caln Township, about 10 miles east of Pequea. They had lived there earlier.

They had a son Jason, and they deeded him land in Caln in 1728. Joseph Cloud died in 1728.



Deed – Joseph and Ruth Cloud to Jason Cloud – 1728

## Daniel and Margaret Cookson

Daniel and Margaret Cookson had three children – Charles, Daniel, and Thomas. They were born in late 1710s and early 1720s.

Daniel's family lived on the farm adjacent to Joseph's. Citations show that the families' activities were intertwined.

## ... and Elizabeth

Elizabeth Jervis Cookson had stayed on her land in Middletown from 1684 to the 1720s, about forty years. In the mid-1720s, we find a citation that she is living in Caln. She has probably moved to live in the household of her daughter Ruth Cloud.

## Grist Mills

Both Joseph Jervis and Daniel Cookson erected grist mills. Both their lands were ideally situated on streams.



## A Changing Place

As the 1720s ended, the families were well settled in their new lands. They had children, worked their farms, and milled grain.

As more settlers took up lands nearby, our families were less remote. There was a growing community around them. It must have been like the 1680s settlement boom around Chester.

For the first time in his adult life, Joseph Jervis had found stability in home and family.



## Timeline

Year	Event
1720	Joseph Jervis appointed assessor in Chester County
1721	Joseph Jervis listed on tax list for Middletown
1721	Daniel Cookson listed on tax list for Middletown, but for land in Pequea
1721	Mayra Jervis listed on Tax List for Pequea
1722	Joseph Jervis listed on tax list for Middletown
1722	Elizabeth Cookson listed on tax list for Middletown
1724	Joseph Cloud gets Indian trader license J. Jervis and D. Cookson bondsmen
1724	Joseph Jervis listed on Tax List in Pequea
1725	Joseph Cloud petitions court to renew his Indian trader license
1725	Land from Joseph, Ruth Cloud to Jason Cloud 225a Brandywine Creek £38
1725	Joseph Jervis listed on tax lists for Middletown and Pequea
1726	Benjamin Franklin returns to Philadelphia from England
1726	Elizabeth Cookson listed on tax list for Middletown
1727	Joseph Jervis warranted 16 acres Liberty Land in Philadelphia County
1728	Elizabeth Cookson testified against Margaret Conner for theft
1729	Baltimore founded
1729	Franklin publishes Pennsylvania Gazette later to be Saturday Evening Post
1729	Joseph Jervis signed petition for the creation of Lancaster County

# Lancaster County

As the 1720s began, the Jervises lived “at the head of the Pequea”. There were very few other settlers.



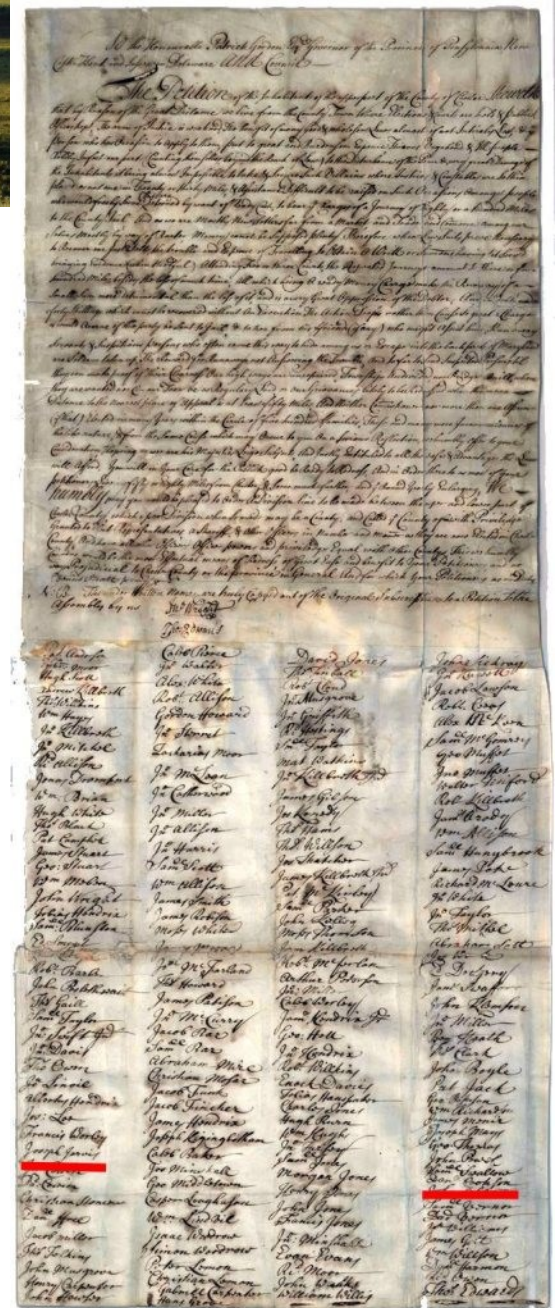
Over the decade, more people moved to the area and took up lands. In 1729, there was a small settlement known as White Horse, in a new township named Salisbury, in a newly-formed Lancaster County.

## A New County

By 1729 the inhabitants of Pequea and Conestoga petitioned the Provincial government to create a new county.

*The Petition of the Inhabitants of the upperpart of the County of Chester Sheweth that by Reason of the Great Distance we live from the County Town Where Elections & Courts are held & publick Offices kept, The arm of Justice is weakened...*

*...We humbly pray you would be pleased to Order A Divission line to be made between the uper and lower part of Chester County, which uper Divission when So made may be a County and Called ye County of—*



Petition to create Lancaster County – 1729

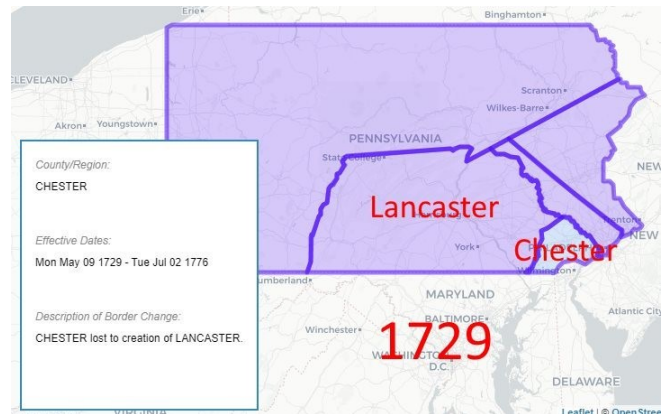
## Family Nibbles

Joseph Jervis and Daniel Cookson were two signers of the petition to create Lancaster County.

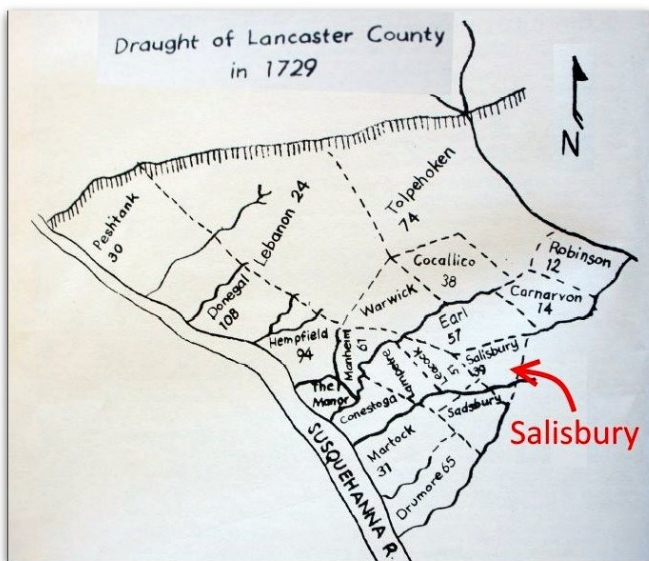


Lancaster County was the first of the sixty-four counties created by Pennsylvania's legislature beyond the original three of Bucks, Chester, and Philadelphia that William Penn organized.

A new town, Lancaster, was dedicated as the county seat. It was about 18 miles west of Joseph Jervis' land.



## Salisbury Township



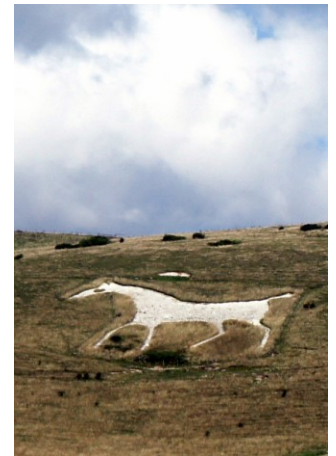
Lancaster County was divided into townships. The original two – Pequea and Conestoga – were reduced in size. The area where Jervises and Cooksons live became part of Salisbury Township.

Salisbury Township was named after the town of Salisbury in Wiltshire, England. It's home to the famous Salisbury Cathedral.

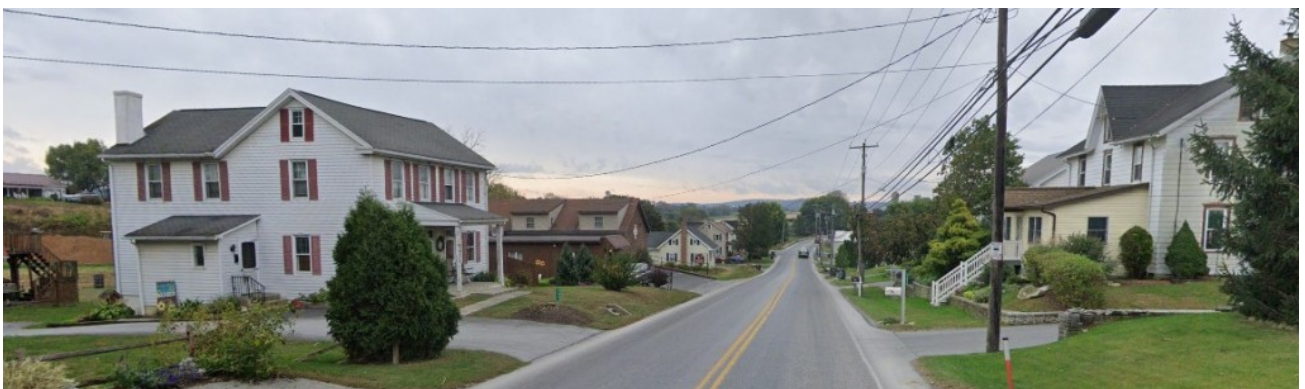
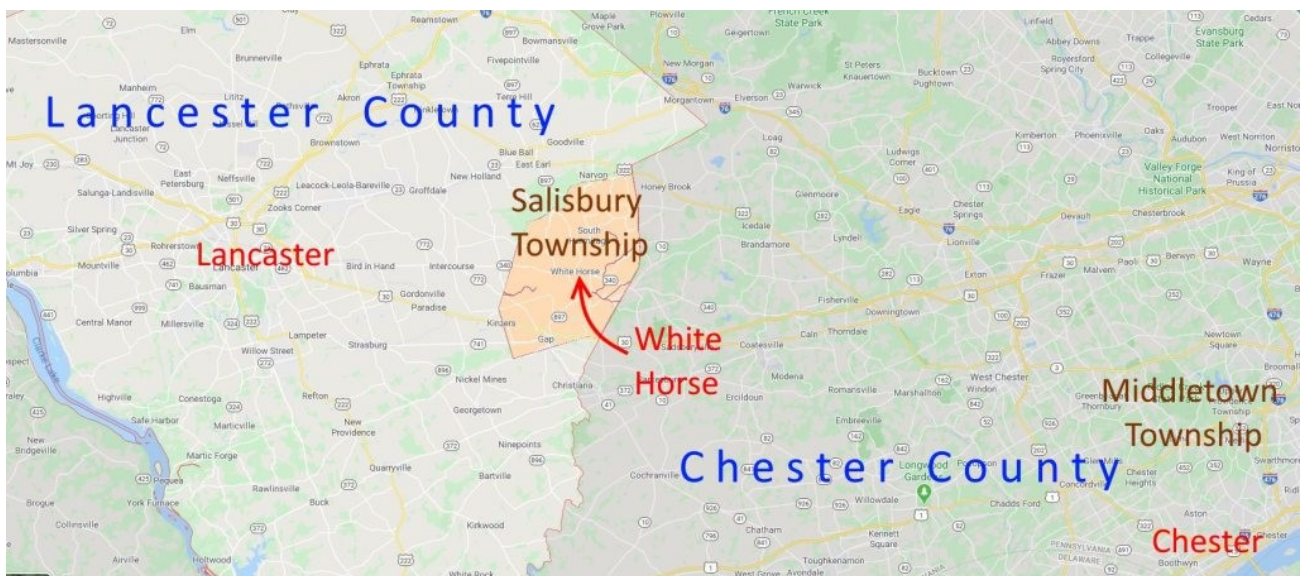
## White Horse

A few families built their homes along the old road that passed by the Jarvis house and mill. A small settlement grew up along the road.

It was named White Horse, perhaps after the famous White Horse settlement in Wiltshire, England.



*White Horse, Wiltshire, England*



*White Horse today*

## The first court case

It's not surprising that the very first court case in Lancaster County involved a Cookson or Jervis...



The first Lancaster County courts were held at John Postlethwaite's inn near Rock Hill, Conestoga Township, in 1729. The log structure, later covered with clapboards, survives today as a farmhouse.

and Christian Stoneman and Charles Jones to appear for William Clarke; and Patrick Boyd and John Taylor to appear for Robert Allison.

The first trial held in the Lancaster County Court was to determine the guilt of Morris Kennedy who was charged with "having feloniously broken, stolen, and carried away fourteen pounds seven shillings of goods and chattels of Daniel Cookson." Sheriff Barber had Kennedy in custody and brought him before the bar of the court. Kennedy pleaded "Not guilty and for trial put himself upon the country and the prosecutor" who was Joseph Crowden, Esq. on behalf of the King. The first trial jury included John Lawrence, Robert Blackshaw, Thomas \_\_\_\_\_, John Mitchell, Joseph Barton, Edward Dougherty, Richard Hough, \_\_\_\_\_ Marshall, Richard Carter, Joseph Work, David Jones, and Lawrence \_\_\_\_\_. Kennedy was found guilty as charged, and was sentenced to pay to the provincial government fourteen pounds five shillings, restitution was to be made to Mr. Cookson, costs of prosecution of two pounds eighteen shillings, and that he was to be publicly whipped with twenty one lashes laid well on his bare back. When it was found that Kennedy did not

*First court case – Journal of the Lancaster Historical Society – Volume 92*

## Nibbles Extra Credit

Today, Lancaster County is famous for its farms, crafts, and food. It's become a mecca for "Pennsylvania Dutch" tourism.



*Lancaster Market*

Lancaster, the county seat, is known for its red-brick Central Market building.

North of the city, Landis Valley Village & Farm Museum evokes a traditional German settlement.



Southeast is Amish farm country. And throughout the county are bucolic fields and farmsteads.



*Photos on Joseph Jarvis' land today*

# Elizabeth Jervis Cookson 1653-1730

I didn't want to write this story. I knew the day would come, but I was dreading it.

Elizabeth died in September 1730.

I've really grown attached to Elizabeth. She's been at the center of this quest for Jarvis/Jervis origins. Her life story is filled with drama, struggle, success, and hard work. I'll miss her.



## Early Years



Elizabeth (8G) was born in Nantwich, Cheshire, England, in about 1653. We don't know her family name or any details of her early life.

## Marriage to John Jervis (8G)

Elizabeth married John Jervis, probably around 1670. She was young, not yet 20.

John Jervis was older, about 45. He had been married previously to Margaret, and had two children by that marriage. Margaret died in 1658.

John was a heelmaker, supplying the main trade of shoemaking in Nantwich. John and Elizabeth became Quakers.



## Children Joseph (7G) and Ruth



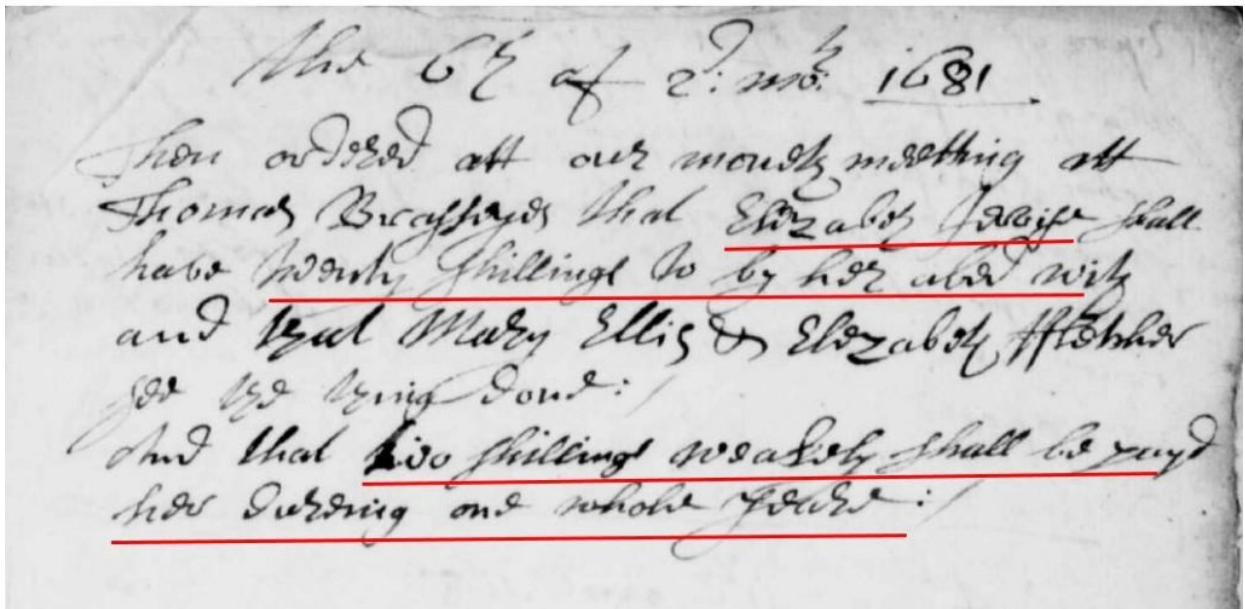
John and Elizabeth had a son Joseph in about 1673. And Elizabeth was pregnant with daughter Ruth when Joseph died in October 1680.

## John Jervis died

Elizabeth was widowed in October 1680. For the next three years, Elizabeth was destitute. Her Quaker meeting gave her a monthly stipend for a year and a half. They gave her twenty shillings to buy a bed, and they arranged a place for her to live. She was in her late 20s.

### CHESHIRE ARCHIVES AND LOCAL STUDIES

Society of Friends: Minutes of Men's Nantwich Monthly Meeting, 1679-1724 (EFC 5/1/1)



## To Pennsylvania

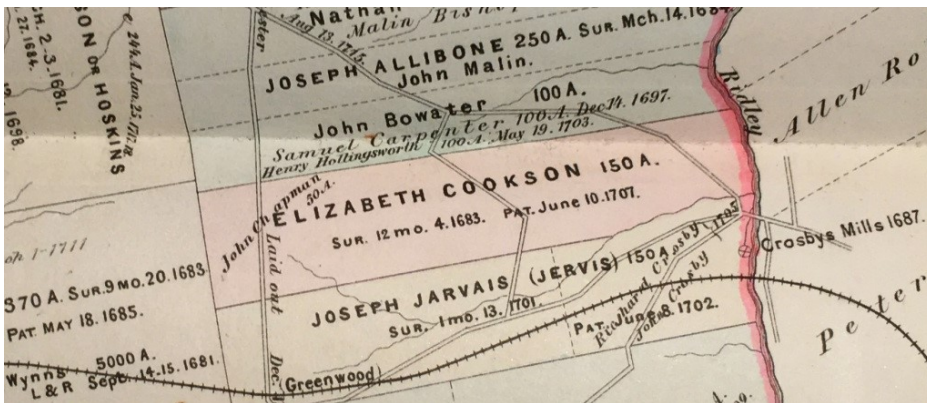
In June 1683, Elizabeth asked the Quaker meeting for £5 to help in her journey to Pennsylvania. She had concluded that she and her children had a bleak future in Nantwich.

Later that summer, Elizabeth and 10 year old Joseph and 3 year old Ruth made the crossing from Liverpool to Chester, Pennsylvania, either in the *Friendship* or *Endeavor*. Elizabeth was 30 years old.



## Her land

In Pennsylvania, Elizabeth got a warrant from William Penn for 150 acres of land along Ridley Creek in Middletown, about 5 miles inland from Chester. From a charity case in England to a woman landowner in Pennsylvania in one year. That's amazing. Elizabeth was age 31.



## Marriage to Joseph Cookson



In the fall of 1684, Elizabeth married Joseph Cookson. Joseph had his own land warrant in Delaware, but they made a home on Elizabeth's land in Middletown. Elizabeth was about age 31.

## Children Daniel, Mary, and Hannah

Elizabeth and Joseph Cookson had three children over the next decade – Daniel, Mary, and Hannah. So with Joseph and Ruth, Elizabeth had five children. Elizabeth was in her 30s.



## Joseph Cookson died

Joseph Cookson died in mid-1690s. Elizabeth was about age 40.



## Her home



Elizabeth continued to live in her home in Middletown. Her children grew up, married, and left home. But Elizabeth stayed, living on her land for around forty years. She spent more than half her life here, from age 31 to 74.

## Later Years

In mid-1720s, Elizabeth was in her mid-70s. She moved to Caln to live with her daughter Ruth Cloud.

## Elizabeth died

Elizabeth Jervis Cookson died in September 1730. She probably died at her daughter Ruth Cloud's home in Caln, Chester County, Pennsylvania. She was about 77.



## Daniel Cookson, executor

We have some conflicting citations. In a court case, Elizabeth's son Daniel Cookson is referred to as the executor of Elizabeth Jervis' estate.

Chester County fs.  
Daniel Cookson late of Chester County Yeoman Executor  
of last Will and Testament of Elizabeth Cookson late of Chester  
County Widow Deceased. lately otherwise called Elizabeth Cookson  
of Caln in y<sup>e</sup> County of Chester Widow  
was summoned to answer George Aston of a Plea that  
that he render to him twenty four Pounds Curr<sup>t</sup> money of  
Pennsylvania which from him he unjustly detains &c  
And whereupon y<sup>e</sup> said George faith that whereas  
the said Elizabeth in her life time to wit the twenty second

Chester Court of Quarter Sessions – August 1730

Joseph Jervis, administrator

In probate court, Elizabeth's son Joseph Jervis is named as the administrator of her estate.

No 1554  
 Jos: Jarvis Admon Bond  
 on Eliz Godfords Estate filed  
 12 of 7/ 1731  
 399

[illegible]

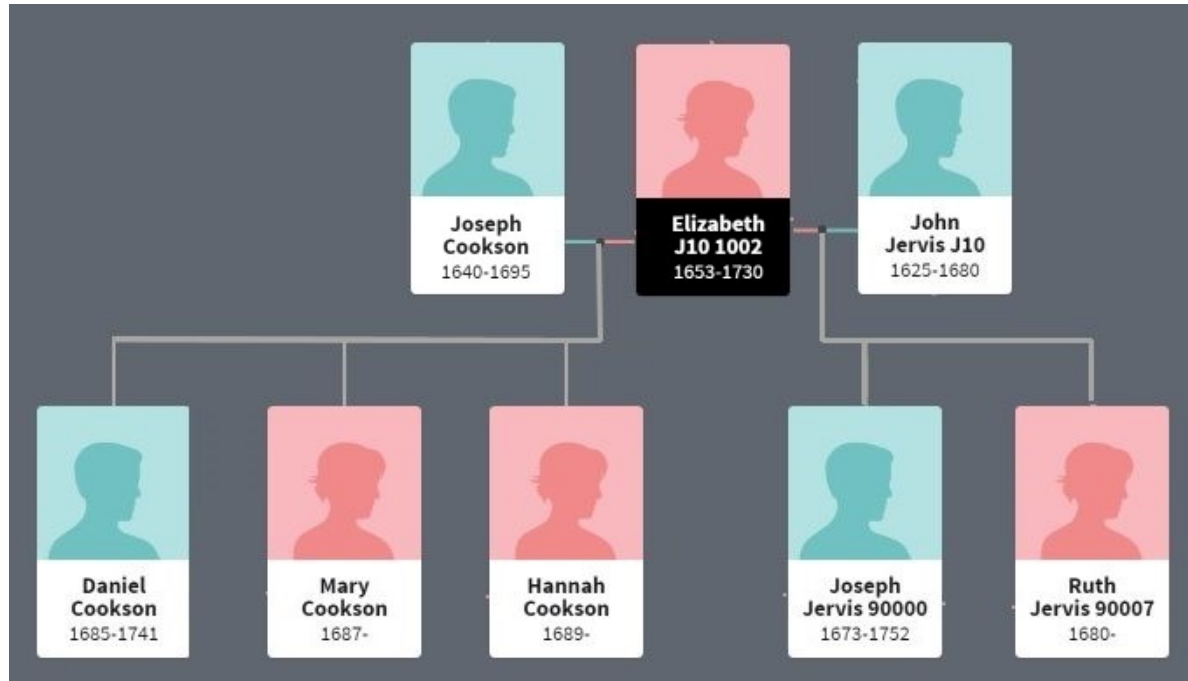
*Letter of Administration – Joseph Jervis for Elizabeth Cookson estate – 1731*

I'm not sure which of these conflicting citations take precedence. But I don't really care. I'm happy both her sons were involved.

It's amazing that we've learned so much about our grandparent who lived 300 years ago.

Goodbye Elizabeth.

## Family Nibbles



## Life in White Horse 1730s

Joseph and Esther and their growing family were well settled. The village of White Horse had grown up around them. Their farming and milling activities provided their sustenance.

The 1730s would prove prosperous for them.



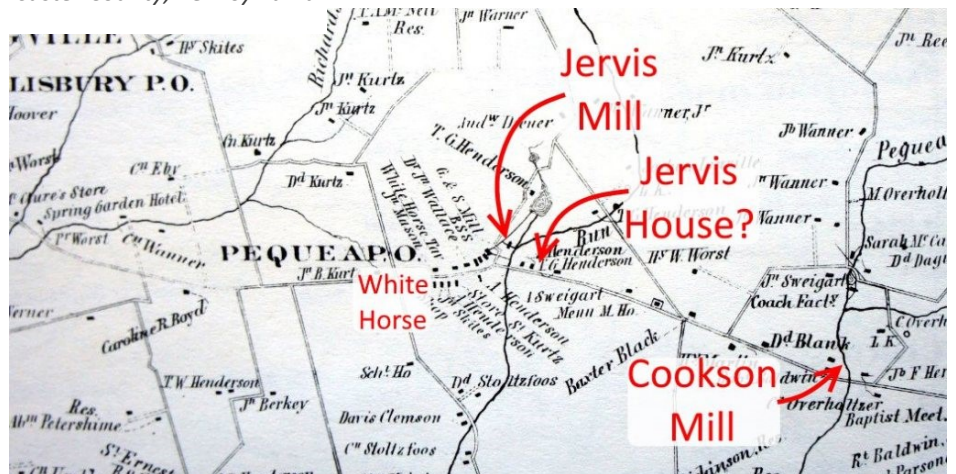
White Horse – 1851

### White Horse

White Horse began on a path that led to Lancaster. It was the perfect spot for commerce and farming, situated about a day's journey from Philadelphia, watered by the Pequea on its way to the Susquehanna River, and with an extraordinary spring. The path turned into Kings Highway—the Old Philadelphia and Lancaster Road in 1733. A mill at the southern or lower end of the hill and an inn at the northern or upper end began business at White Horse.

The first settlers, the Clemsons, Hendersons, and Jarvis' cared for the land, started businesses, and produced children who would build a community.

*A History of Salisbury Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania*



1864 Map of White Horse area



*White Horse – looking east along Old Philadelphia Road*

## A growing family

In 1730, Joseph had to deal with the death of his mother Elizabeth. Joseph was about 57 years old. Esther was 32.

There were already three boys in the family – Joseph Jr, John, and Solomon. Joseph and Esther would have five more children by 1740:

- *William – b. abt 1730*
- *Caleb – b. abt 1734*
- *Joshua – b. abt 1736*
- *Catherine – b. abt 1738*
- *James (7G) – b. 1740*

Several events occurred during the 30s that were significant for the Jervises.



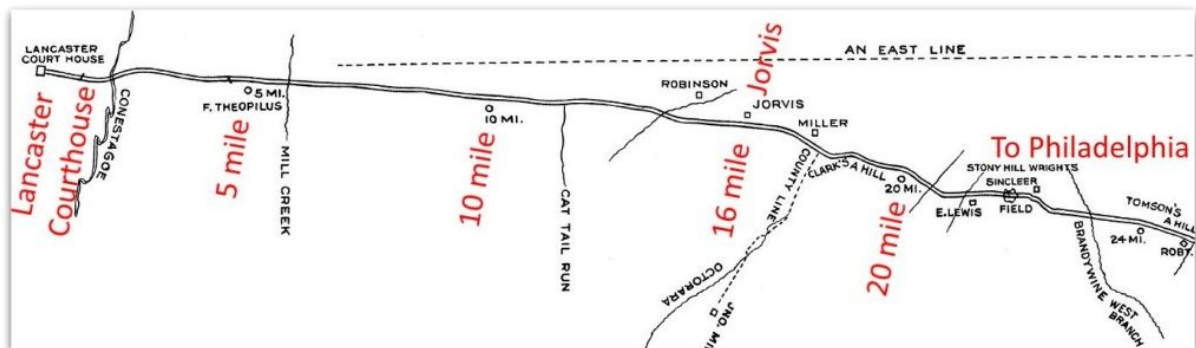
## The King's Highway

The new town of Lancaster, the county seat, was 16 miles due west. There was a need for a road between Lancaster and Philadelphia.

Roads known as "King's Highways" were laid out by the Governor, while other roads were left to the counties. This road was to be a main artery to the west, and so was petitioned as a King's Highway.

The best route was along old Peter's Road (Bezaillion's trading road). That road went from Philadelphia and Chester west to White Horse, but then turned northwest and bypassed Lancaster. So a new road was surveyed from Lancaster to White Horse, and the old road used from White Horse to Philadelphia.

The original 1733 survey showed a hostelry kept by Jarvis.



stone, there was at that time a house marked F. Theophilus, and that, about twelve miles from the town, a stream crossed the road, called Cat Tail Run. The name of the stream is still retained, and it is about a half mile east of the Hat Tavern. About three miles west of Miller's, on the north side of the road, was a place called Jorvis, and west of Jorvis', on the same side, in from the road and along a run, was Robinson's. The Jorvis referred to was Joseph Jorvis. When the Peters Road was, at the November Sessions, 1740, of the Court of Quarter Sessions, legally laid out, the record recites that it began at the Provincial Road about half a mile west of "Joseph Jorvis' Mill." This fixes this mill on the west branch of the Pequea Creek, at what is now the east end of the village of White Horse. This place is even more definitely, if possible, fixed by a deed in Record Book A.

*History of the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike*

The road passed right by the Jarvis house and mill, and also the Cookson house and mill. How fortunate.

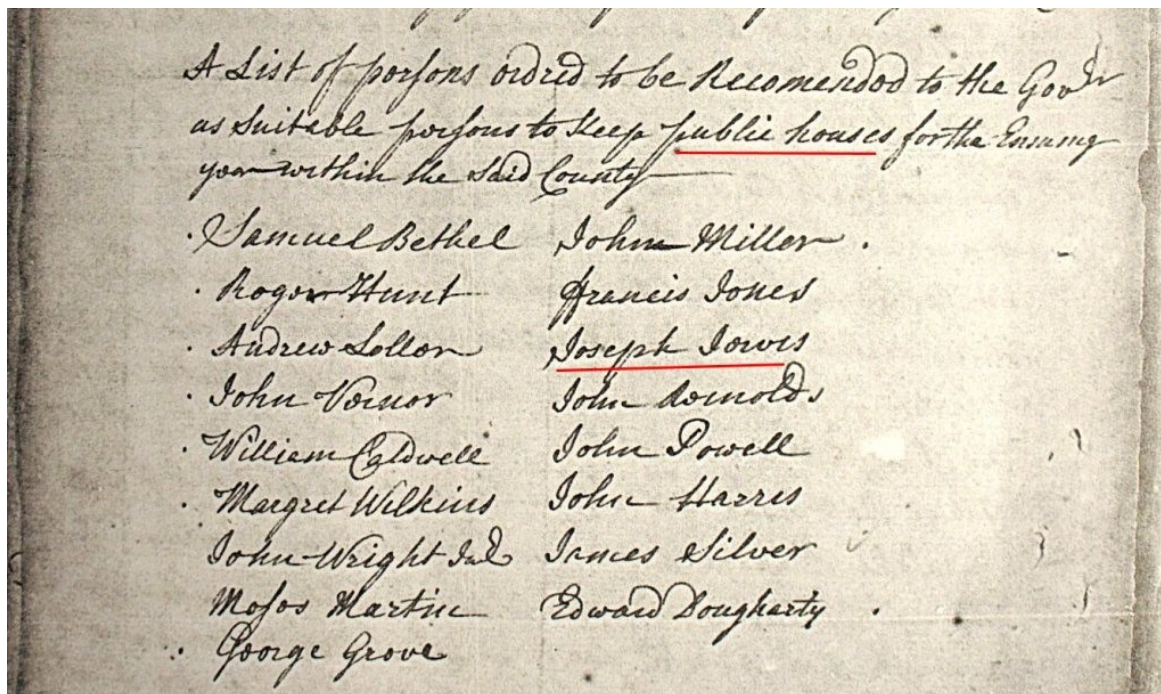
## A Public House

Joseph and Esther operated a public house along the King's Highway.

The public house was the internet of its day, with social media postings by every passer-by. No doubt the public house and mill made the Jervises the center of news for White Horse village.



Here's Joseph's name on list of recommended persons to keep a public house for 1736.



License – Public House – Lancaster Court of Quarter Sessions – 1736

Seventeen public houses in all of Lancaster County isn't very many. The reason is that there weren't many roads. After roads were established, public houses sprang up along them.

Now here's an interesting research problem. I haven't done the research, so I'll throw it out there for a future researcher.

There's a stone house just east of Joseph's mill, and it's on Joseph's land. It's reported to have been a public house, and in existence in the mid-1700s. Was this Joseph's home and public house, or does it post-date him?

Joseph owned the land until 1750. The house was there during the 1767 survey. Did Joseph build or live in this house?



*The Henderson House.*

Courtesy: Salisbury Township.

#### The Henderson House

The large limestone home beside the pond which was the site of the original dam, needs more research. One source says that this handsome building was the original "Three Crowns" shown in the survey of the Lancaster-Philadelphia Road in 1767. The 1733 survey of the Kings Highway shows a hostelry kept by Jarvis.

stops at the land of  
and patented to Jos

James' elde  
Township, Delawa  
ship in 1724 whe  
Sadsbury Friends  
in 1725. Their o  
Buckley. Hannah i  
200 acres. This l  
Buckley's Forge 23

*A History of Salisbury Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania*

Here's the house today.



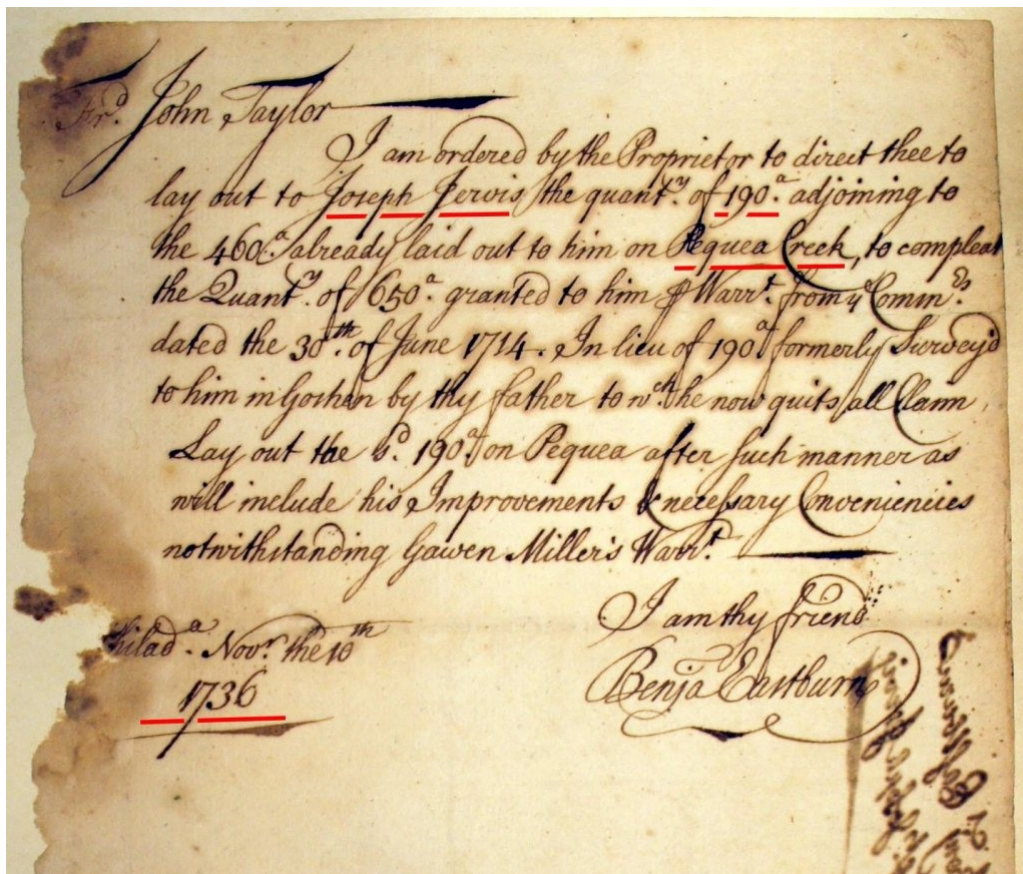
*Joseph's public house?*

## A land dispute and resolution

We've mentioned earlier that there were lots of land disputes. Sometimes surveys overlapped. Worse, sometimes parts of the same land were warranted to different people.

Such was the case with a warrant that Joseph had been granted in 1714 for land by Chester Creek in Goshen Township. The survey interfered with land granted to Joshua Hastings.

In 1737, the land commissioner's resolution was to grant Joseph 190 acres adjacent to his land in Pequea. Joseph gave up the 190 acres in Goshen.

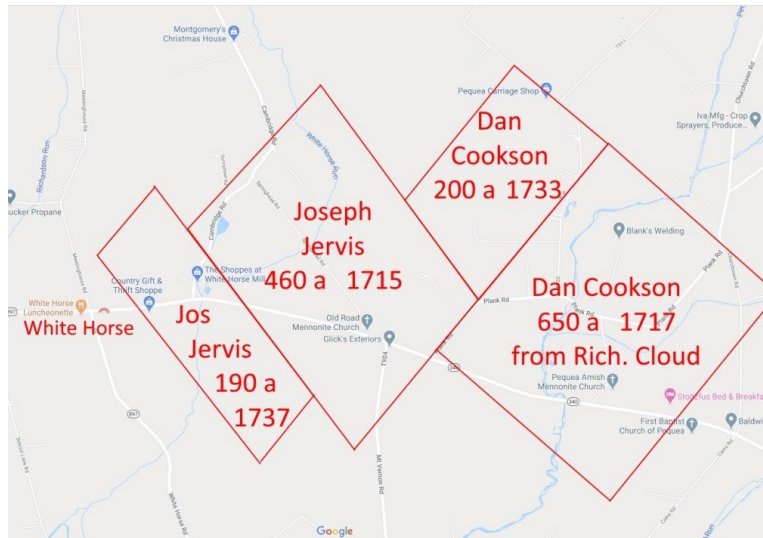


Survey Order – Joseph Jervis – 190 acres – Pequea – 1737

So now Joseph had 650 acres in Salisbury Township, Lancaster County.

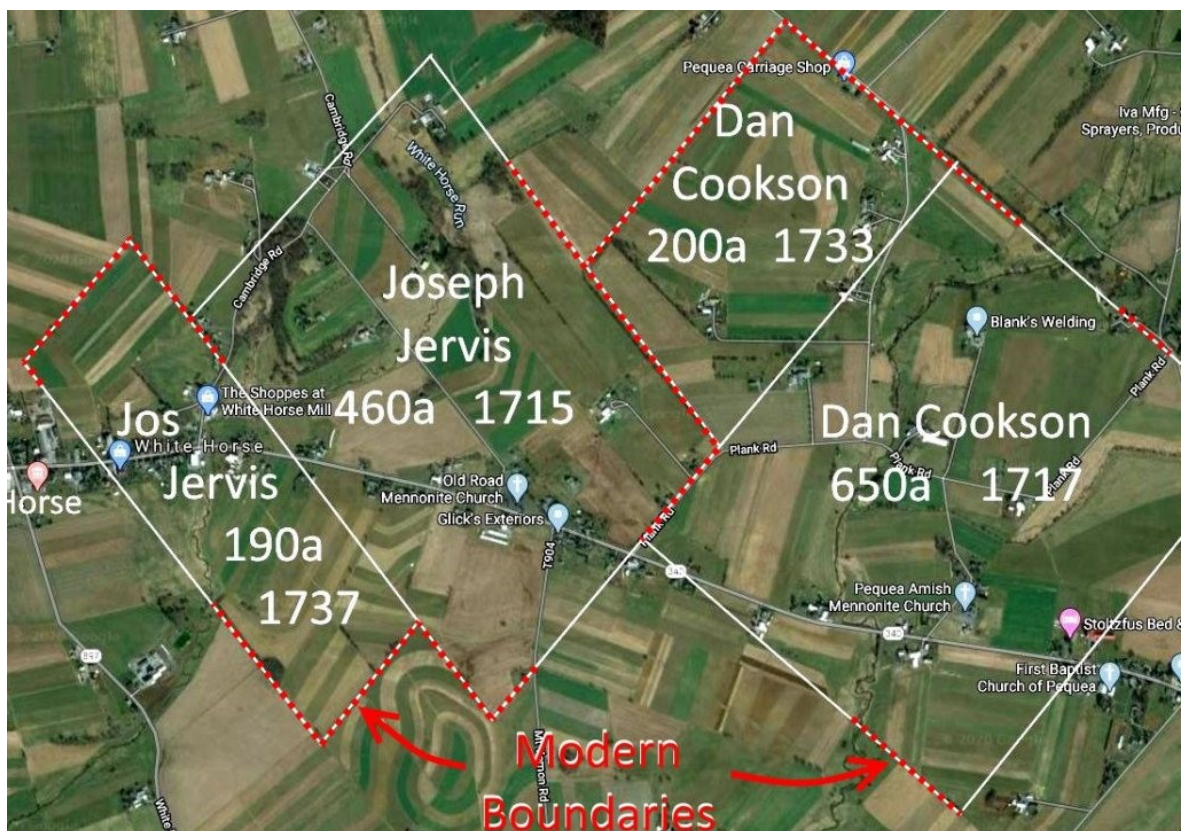
Meanwhile, Daniel Cookson had acquired an additional 200 acres adjacent to his land. Between them, they held a very large tract.

## Stories of Our Jarvis Ancestors 1680-1800



As I was laying out these land tracts over today's Google Maps, I was amazed to notice that many of the land boundaries still exist. The modern boundaries are shown on the Google map.

Look at the pattern of the fields in the modern Google Map compared with the boundaries of the 1715 and 1730s tracts. These boundaries have persisted over 300 years.



*Modern property lines – red dashes – Google Maps 2020*

## County Roads

There were many petitions for county roads to intersect the King's Highway. Those who lived north or south of the main route wanted county roads that led from their farm or mill or business to the King's Highway.

Many of today's roads in Lancaster County were petitioned and laid out in the 1720s through 1740s.

### **1738—ROAD, GIBSON'S TO PROVINCIAL ROAD (SALISBURY)**

At August Sessions 1738 the inhabitants of Salisbury township presented a petition setting forth the necessity for a road to mill and market; and that the same may be laid out from the north side of George Gibson's land to the Provincial Road from Lancaster to Philadelphia, opposite William Richardson's land and leading to **Jarvis Mill**. Viewers were appointed for the purpose (1 D. 234). The November 1738 records are lost and what was done at that Court in this road matter cannot be discovered. No return was made at February Court, and further information on this road cannot be had.

### **1739—ROAD, SPRING GARDEN TO PENRYN.**

At November Session 1739 the inhabitants of Warwick and others filed, a petition setting forth the great need of a road from the King's Road near **Joseph Jervis**'s westerly by John Eby's Mill and Elias Myer's Mill and as far as George Abey's Mill and farther if need be. The Court appointed Gabriel Carpenter, William Richardson, Christian Long, Jacob Huber, John Kingey, and Samuel Bear as viewers to lay same out and report (1 D. 275).

*History of Lancaster County's Highway System*

## 1730s come to an end

Joseph and Esther's family had grown. With James' birth in 1740 there were eight children, from newborn to upper teens.

Life was busy – milling, public house, and farming. White Horse had become a village of several dozen houses.

Joseph Jarvis and Daniel Cookson were still in court, but now more often as jurors than defendants.

The King's Highway was the main route from Lancaster to Philadelphia. And other county roads had been laid out during the decade, many to the King's Highway for access to mills and trade.



## Timeline

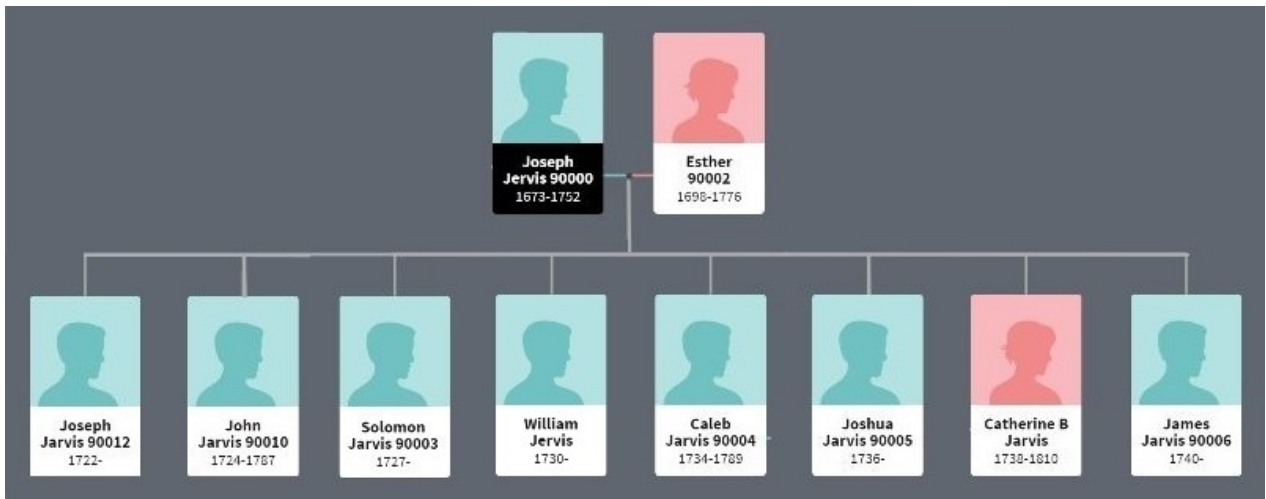
Year	Event
1730	Gunmakers in Pennsylvania begin making the flintlock Kentucky rifle
1730	Joseph Jervis was a juror in court
1730	Joseph Jervis was on jury at Conestoga
1730	Elizabeth Jervis Cookson dies in September at daughter Ruth Cloud's home
1730	Daniel Cookson, exec. For Eliz. Cookson, George Aston claims £24
1731	Franklin involved in Library Company of Philadelphia, first circulation library
1731	Joseph Jervis was a juror in court
1731	Daniel Cookson was a juror in court
1731	Joseph Jervis was on jury at Conestoga
1731	John Jervis bonded administrator of Elizabeth's estate
1732	Province of Georgia founded
1732	George Washington is born
1732	First publication of Poor Richard's Almanac, by Richard Saunders (B. Franklin)
1733	Survey of King's Highway notes hostelry of Jervis along route
1733	Reading, PA becomes first producer of iron
1736	Joseph Jervis granted a license to operate a public house
1736	Joseph Jervis agrees to take 190 acres in Lancaster in exchange for Chester
1737	Joseph Jervis et al defendants, Penn brothers debt of £219 for 54 years rent
1739	Petition for a road from Joseph Jervis' to west end of Warwick Twp

## Life in White Horse 1740s

In 1740, James Jervis (6G) was born to Joseph and Esther. This completed their family; Joseph Jr. John, and Solomon, then William, Caleb, Joshua, Catherine, and James.

James Jervis is our 6th great-grandfather.

Joseph Jr., John, and Solomon were teenage. The other children ranged from age 10 down to newborn.



In 1740, Joseph Sr. was getting on in years, about 67. Esther was 42.

They had been in Pequea / White Horse for over twenty years. They still operated the mill, and probably still the public house.

## White Horse

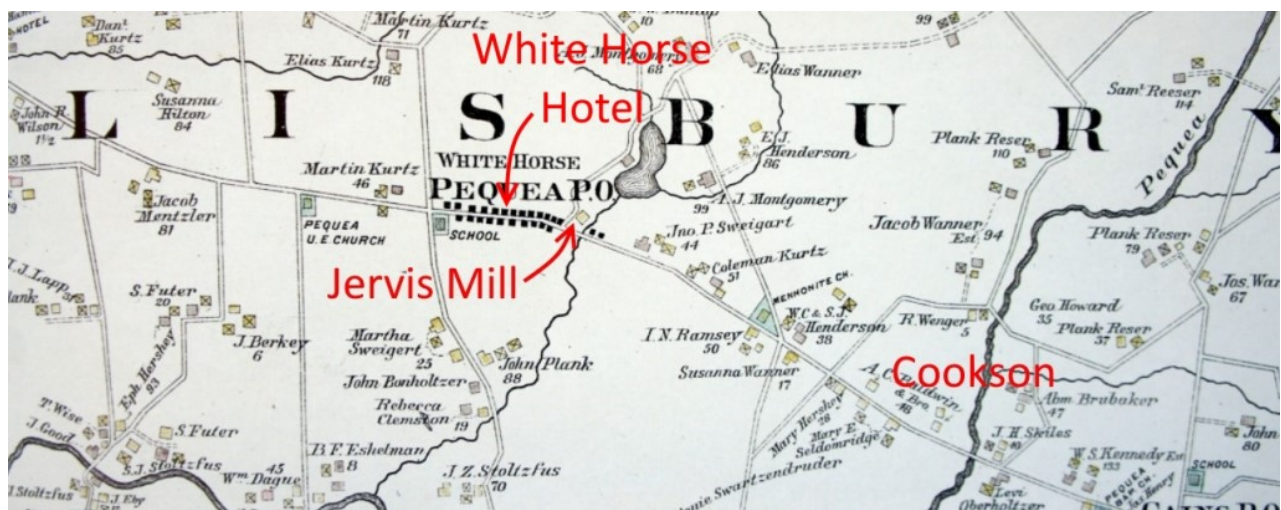
The village of White Horse continued to grow.

In 1740, the White Horse Hotel opened. It became a popular stopping place for travelers on the King's Highway.

It's still a presence in White Horse today. Until very recently, it was a tavern and restaurant.

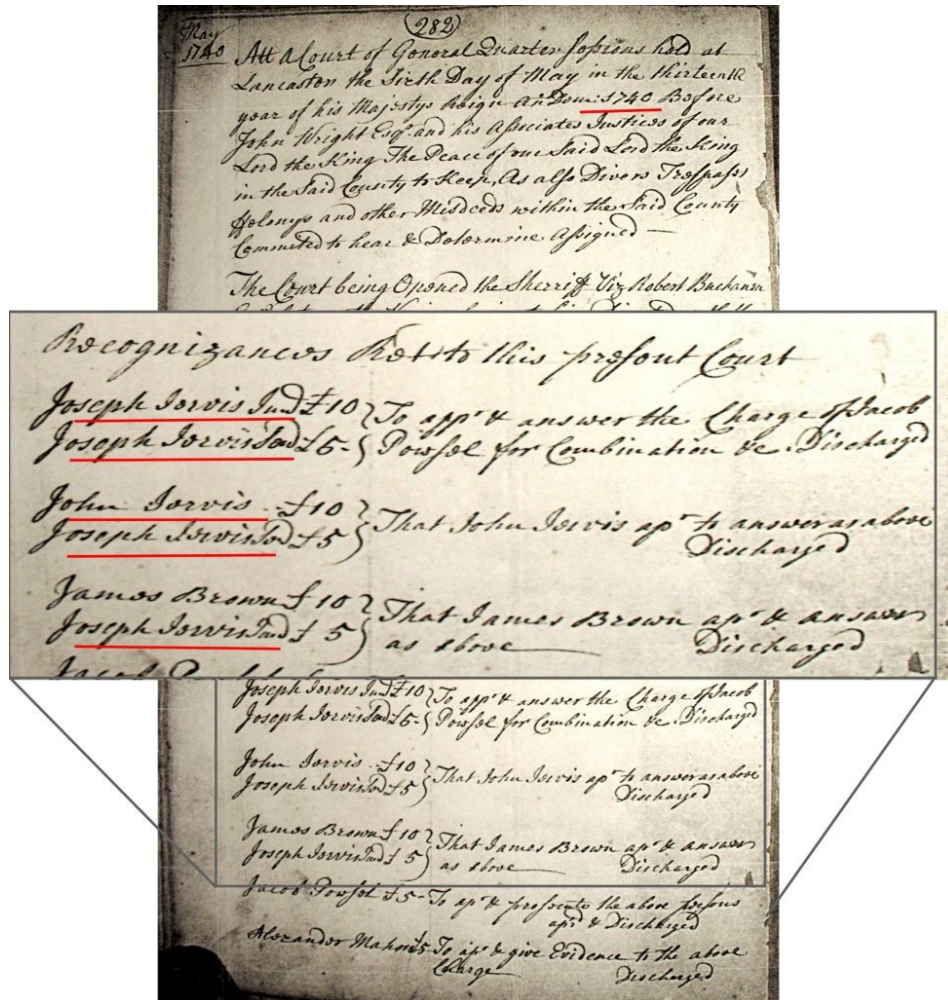


It's fun to see a place that we're sure Joseph and Esther knew.



## Joseph Jr. and John in court

In 1740, Joseph Sr., Joseph Jr., and John were presented in court. Joseph Jr. and John each put a bond of £10, while Joseph Sr.'s bond was £5.



Lancaster Court of Quarter Sessions – May 6, 1740

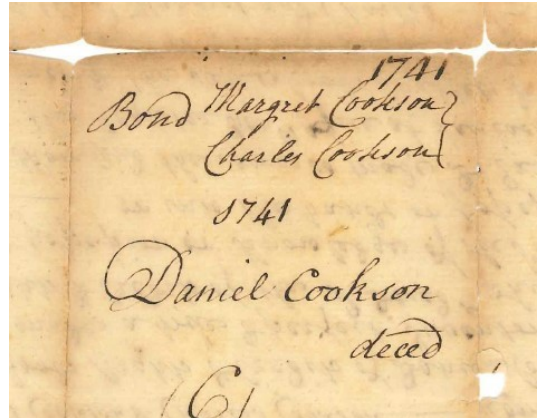
This makes me think that the two boys had gotten into some trouble, but maybe were minors. So their dad was summoned too. If so, that's how we could estimate their birth years.

The case was discharged, and there's no more about it in ensuing court records.

## Daniel Cookson died

In 1741, Joseph's half-brother Daniel Cookson died. Daniel's wife Margaret continued to live on their land down the road from the Jervis home.

Daniel's sons, Daniel Jr, Thomas, and Charles continued to operate the mill and farm.



## The Mill to Solomon

Joseph and Esther had operated the grist mill for over twenty-five years.

In 1747, Joseph and Esther deeded the mill, a house, and 71 acres to their son Solomon. The consideration (price) was the natural love and affection of the parents and two hundred pounds.



*WITNESSETH, that the said Joseph Jervis, and Esther, his wife, as well for and in Consideration of the Natural Love and Affection which they have for their said Son, Solomon, and for his better preferment in the World, as for and in Consideration of the Sum of Two Hundred pounds lawful Money of Pennsylvania...*

But the deed wasn't recorded until October 17, 1750, three years after the 1747 indenture date. Another deed was recorded that same day, this one transferring ownership of the house, mill, and land from Solomon Jervis to Isaac Richardson for two hundred pounds, the same price Solomon was to pay his parents. And this second deed had been written just the previous day.

Solomon owed Isaac Richardson money, and Solomon couldn't pay. Joseph and Esther deeded that mill and land to Solomon, so Solomon could deed it to Isaac Richardson to settle his debt.

So Joseph and Esther didn't receive any money; they really did deed the mill to Solomon for love and affection.

## The White Horse Mill

Just like the grist mill in Chester County, the Jervis mill in Lancaster County went on to a storied career.

Isaac Richardson sold the mill to Andrew Douglas, who subsequently sold it, etc. It was enlarged over the years. At some point, a stone building replaced the log mill. We don't know if that happened under Joseph's stewardship.



## Family Nibbles

The mill operated into the twentieth century. In recent years, it became an antique shop, White Horse Mill Antiques and then the Shoppes at White Horse Mills.

The mill today.



Stories of Our Jarvis Ancestors 1680-1800



*White Horse Mill*

## The 1740s wrap up

As 1750 neared, Joseph was in his mid-70s and Esther over 50. I imagine they were slowing down.

Whatever had caused Solomon's debt problem with Isaac Richardson, the mill and house no longer belonged to the Jervises.

The children had become young adults. Joseph Jr. and John and Solomon in their twenties, and the rest in their teens.

Daniel Cookson had died, and his children were coming of age.

The families had lived near Pequea Creek for over thirty years. They had seen the area develop from frontier to well-settled with roads and businesses and a local government in Lancaster.

## Nibbles Extra Credit

There were two competing theories about which Joseph Jervis was the husband of Esther and the father of the children born 1720s up to 1740.

Theory 1 – One Joseph: Joseph is the son of Elizabeth. He was born around 1673, so is in his mid-60s by 1740. He was 25 years older than Esther.

Theory 2 – Two Josephs: Joseph is the son of Joseph Jervis, Sr, and grandson of Elizabeth. He was probably born around 1700, so is about age 40 by 1740. He's the same age as Esther.

The debate is settled by the 1747 deed that transferred the mill and 72 acres from Joseph and Esther to their son Solomon. The deed states that the land being transferred from Joseph and Esther Jervis is part of the same land warranted to "the said Joseph Jervis" in 1711/12.

*CONTAINING in all, Seventy One Acres, three Quarters and thirty nine Perches or thereabouts, be the same more or less.*

*(Being part of the six hundred fifty eight Acres of Land which John Marsh, the elder, of Netherheyford, in the County of Oxon, Carpenter, & one Joseph Turkbride, his Attorney in that Behalf, by Indenture of the third day of the first Month in the Year 1711/12, Granted unto the said Joseph Jervis in Fee, the Ind're on Record at Phil'd'a in Book C,7, Vol. 8, Page 162, &c)*

*Deed – Joseph and Esther Jervis to Solomon Jervis – house, mill, 72 acres – 1747*

So Theory 1 – One Joseph prevails. Joseph, husband of Esther and father of the children, is the son of Elizabeth. He is 25 years older than Esther.

## Timeline

Year	Event
1740	Joseph Jervis Sr and Joseph Jervis Jr to appear in court, Jacob Powell
1740	Joseph Jervis Sr and John Jervis to appear in court, Jacob Powell
1740	James Jervis (6G) is born in White Horse
1741	Daniel Cookson dies in White Horse
1742	Coal is discovered in West Virginia
1746	Princeton University founded, Jonathan Dickinson is its first president
1746	Charles Cookson to Daniel Cookson, 230A. Neighbor Joseph Jervis
1747	Founding of the Ohio Company
1747	Joseph and Esther Jervis deed mill and acres White Horse to son Solomon
1750	Population of thirteen colonies is about 1.5 million
1750	Solomon Jervis deeds mill to Isaac Richardson - clears his debt of 200 pounds
1750	Joseph Jervis listed in Tax List 1750 Lancaster County
1750	Solomon Jervis listed in Tax List 1750 Lancaster County

# Joseph Jervis 1673-1752

Joseph Jervis died in 1752.

What an interesting life. Born in England. One of the first settlers of William Penn's Pennsylvania. One of the first settlers to go west to Lancaster County. Farmer, miller, trader, entrepreneur, innkeeper, scoundrel.



## Early life

Joseph was born around 1673 in Nantwich, Cheshire, England. His parents were John and Elizabeth Jervis, who had become Quakers a few years earlier.



John Jervis was a heelmaker, supplying heels to the shoe-making industry around Nantwich.

Joseph's father John had been previously married and had children, so Joseph had older half-siblings Mary and John.

## His father died

In October 1680, when Joseph was 7, his father died. His mother Elizabeth was pregnant, and sister Ruth was born in November 1680.

John Jarvis' death caused Elizabeth to fall into poverty. For several years thereafter, she and the children lived by the charity of the Quaker community, who provided her a small stipend and a place to live.



## To Pennsylvania

In summer of 1683, Elizabeth Jarvis made the decision to emigrate from England to Pennsylvania. She was widowed with two children; 10-year-old Joseph and 3-year-old Ruth.



Elizabeth acquired 150 acres of land from William Penn. It was along Ridley Creek in Middletown, near Chester, Pennsylvania.

At age 10, Joseph must have been a big help to his mother. Somehow, they managed to build a cabin and grow a subsistence garden.



## Coming of age

In late 1684, Elizabeth Jarvis married Joseph Cookson. They had three children, Joseph's half-siblings.

The family lived on the land that Elizabeth had been warranted by William Penn. Joseph was age 11. He lived at home until the mid-1690s, when he was in his early 20s.



## Quaker

Joseph's family were Quakers. But perhaps not the most devout.

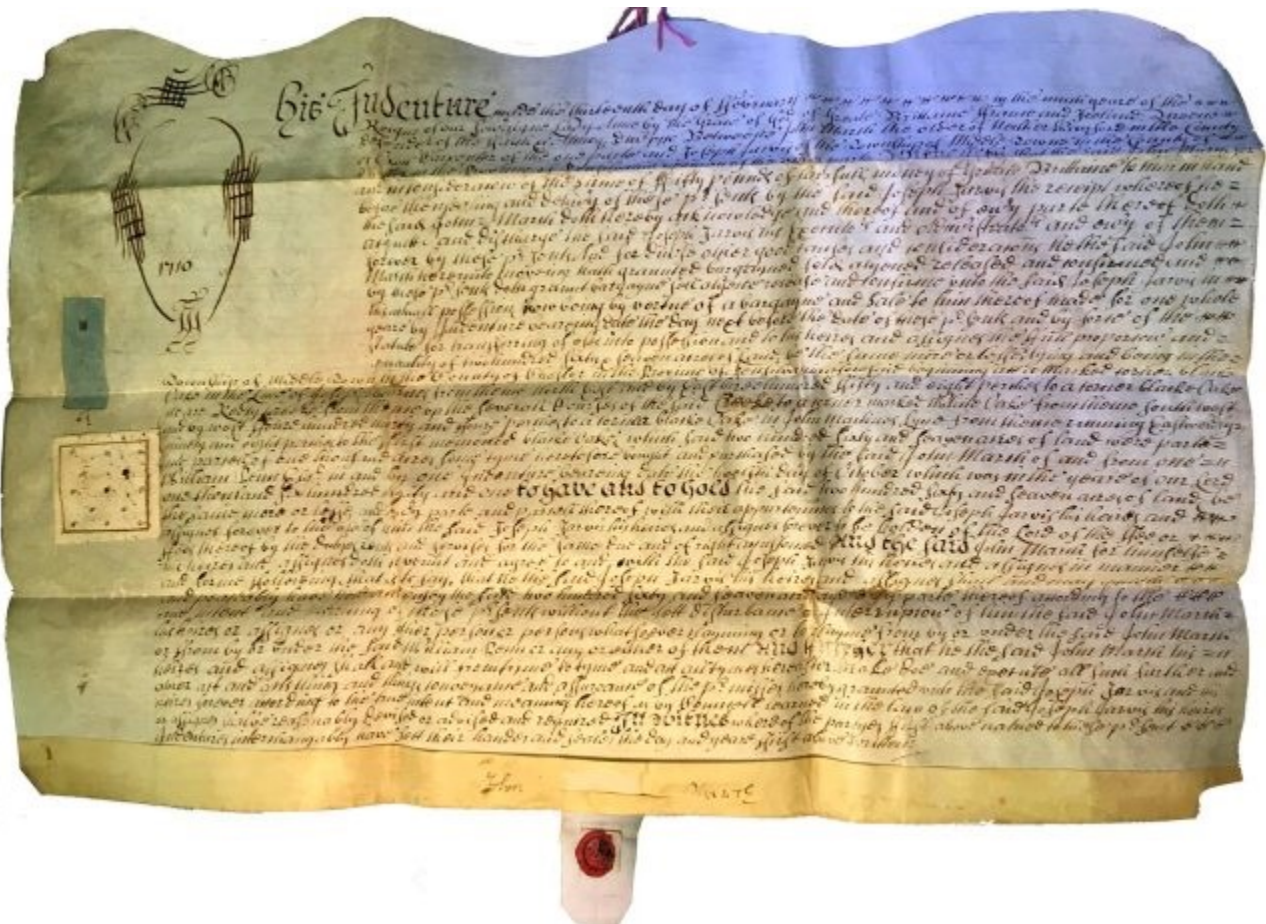
Joseph was occasionally reprimanded by the Quaker meeting for "disorderly walking", whether for non-payment of debts, not getting permission to travel, having improper visions, and selling rum to the Indians.

By 1716, Joseph was disowned. He was no longer a Quaker.



## Landholder

Joseph was quite active in acquiring and selling land. Beginning in 1695, at age 22, Joseph acquired tracts of land nearby his mother's original tract.



In 1701, he got a warrant and patent from the proprietor for another land tract. And in 1711, he acquired rights to 650 more acres from John Marsh.

## Miller



In 1701, at age 28, Joseph erected and operated a grist mill along Ridley Creek. In 1705, he sold the mill to Richard Crosby.

In later years, the mill was re-sold and expanded. History records that the paper used to draft the US Constitution came from this mill.



Today the mill site is the public waterworks for the town of Media, Pennsylvania.

## Trader

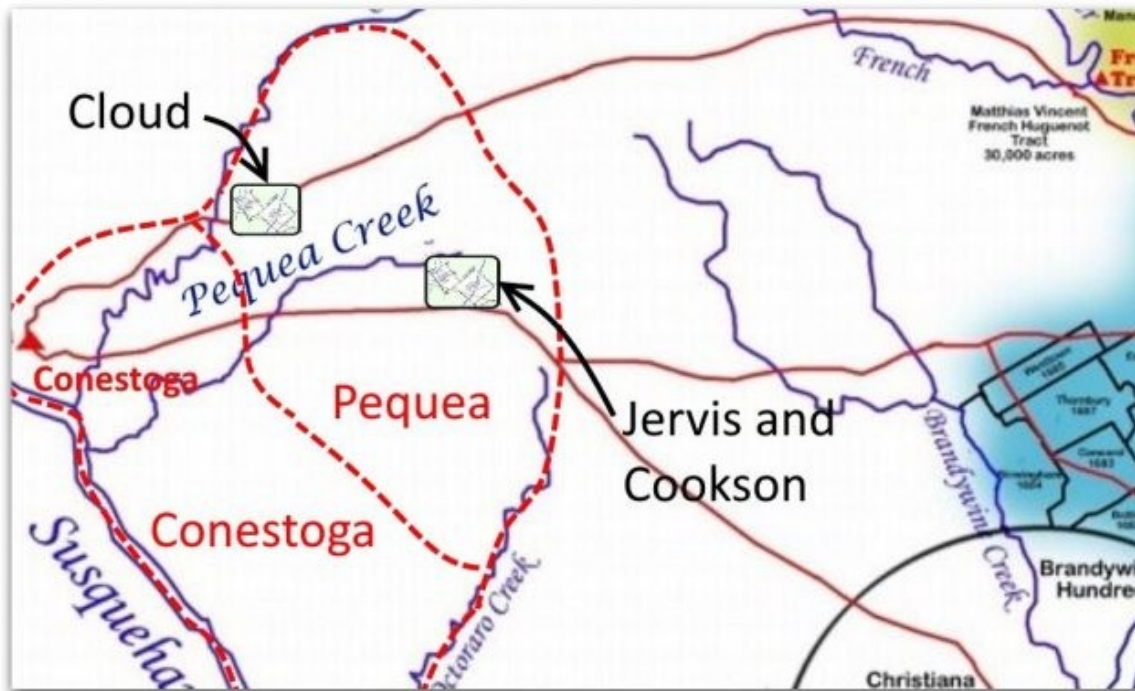
Joseph bought and sold land tracts. He also seemed to buy and sell trade goods. In one case in 1716, he made a trip to England and Barbados. We don't know why he went to England, but he returned from Barbados with several hundred gallons of rum and casks of sugar.



And we know that some of his customers were the local Lenape Indians, because Joseph is censured for selling them rum.

## Move west to Pequea

Joseph was close to his Cookson half-siblings, and also his sister Ruth's husband Joseph Cloud. Around 1715, the Jervises, Cooksons, and Clouds decided to move west to an unsettled area 35 miles west of Middletown.



They settled an area near the head of Pequea Creek.

## Marriage to Esther

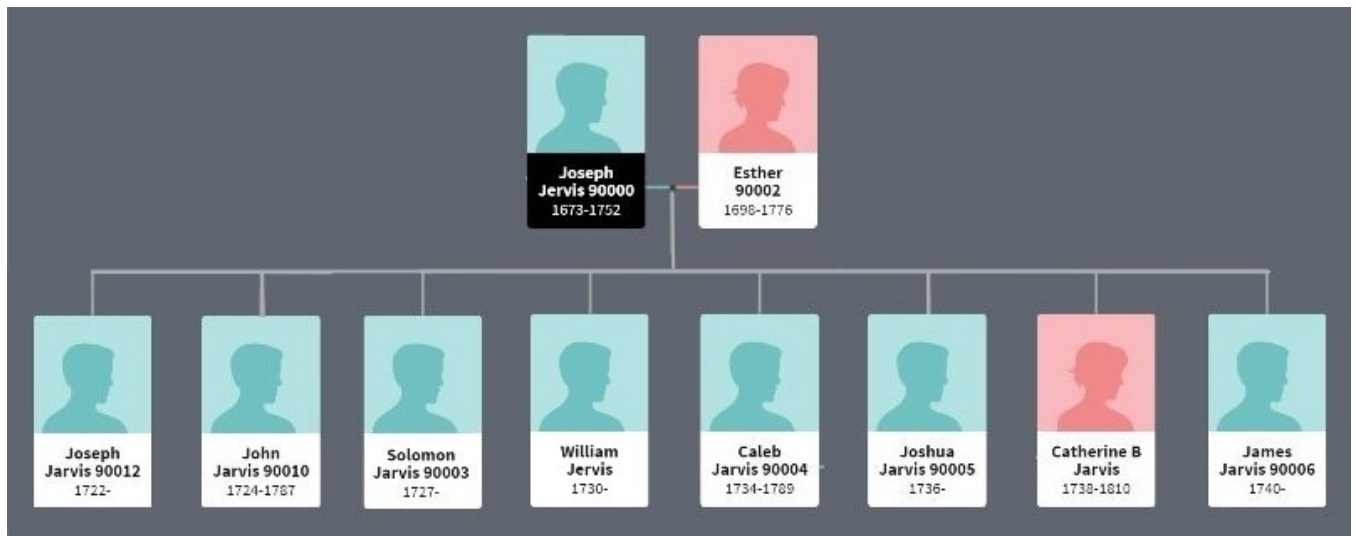
Joseph married Esther. We don't know Esther's family name or early life. She was born in 1698, so she was 25 years younger than Joseph.



## Joseph and Esther's children

Joseph and Esther had eight children: Joseph Jr., John, Solomon, William, Caleb, Joshua, Catherine, and James. They were born beginning in the 1720s, with the youngest James born in 1740.

## Stories of Our Jarvis Ancestors 1680-1800



## Lancaster County

From the time they settled in Pequea Creek in 1715 to the late 1720s, the lands were being increasingly settled. Lands further west to the Susquehanna River were also more populated.

In 1729, Joseph Jarvis and Daniel Cookson and other residents petitioned the governor to form a new county. Thus Lancaster County was created.



Townships were subdivided, and Jarvis and Cookson lands were in newly-formed Salisbury Township.

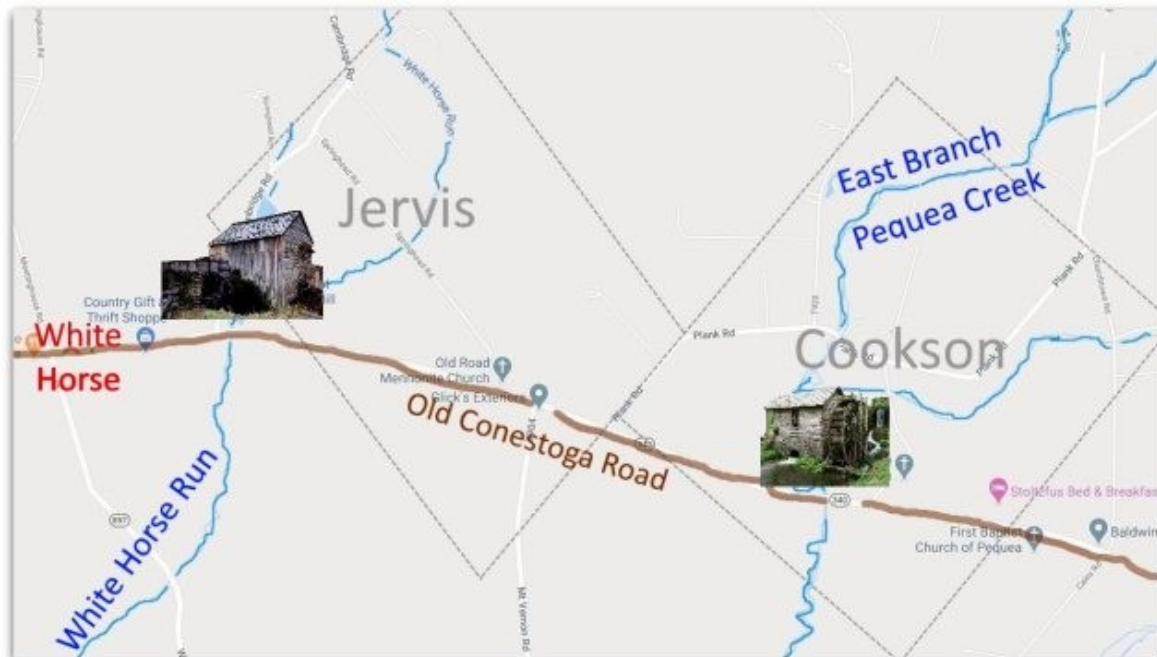
And a new village, White Horse, had grown up around Joseph's land.

## Another mill

In White Horse (originally Pequea), Joseph built and operated another grist mill. His land was ideally located on a spring which emptied into a branch of Pequea Creek.



On the adjacent farm to the east, Joseph's half-brother Daniel Cookson lived. He, too, operated a grist mill because his land was on the east branch of the creek.



## A public house

In 1733, a survey was done to lay out the King's Highway from Lancaster to Philadelphia. The road went right past the Jarvis and Cookson lands.

The road survey noted that Jarvis operated a hostelry, and we find court records for Joseph continuing to apply for a license to operate a public house.



## Later years

By the late 1740s, Joseph had been living near Pequea Creek for almost thirty years. His family had grown to seven children. His mill and public house were well established.



Joseph was getting on in years. In 1747, he and Esther deeded the mill to their son Solomon. We might assume that Solomon had been operating the mill. Perhaps the other sons were farming. Maybe son John was running the public house, as he himself operated hostelries in later years.

## Joseph Jervis died

Joseph Jervis died in March 1752 at his home in White Horse. He was 79.



## Esther is administrator

27<sup>th</sup> March 1752  
L<sup>et</sup> of Adm<sup>n</sup> Bond  
Jos: Jervis dec'd

Joseph's wife Esther Jervis, John Hopkins, and Isaac Richardson were bonded as Administrators of Joseph's estate. Esther was 54 when Joseph died.

Esther, Hopkins, and Richardson were responsible for listing Joseph's goods, chattels, rights, and credits.

KNOW all Men by these presents that We Esther Jervis widow  
John Hopkins and Isaac Richardson  
all of the County of LANCASTER, and Province of PENNSYLVANIA, are hold  
and firmly bound unto William Plumsted Esqr Register General for the Pro-  
bate of Wills and granting Letters of Administration in the Province of Penn-  
sylvania in the Sum of two Hundred  
Pounds lawfull Money of the said Province to be pay'd unto the said WILLIAM  
PLUMSTED or to his certain Attorney, Executors, Administrators or Assigns  
To the which payment well and truly to be made We do bind ourselves Jointly  
and severally, our Heirs, Executors and Administrators, each and every of them  
firmly by these Presents. Sealed with our Seals and Dated this 27<sup>th</sup>  
Day of March in the Year of our Lord one Thousand seven Hundred  
and fifty two

The Condition of the above Obligation is such, that if the above bounden Esther  
John Hopkins  
of all and singular the Goods and Chattles, Rights and Credits which were  
of Joseph Jervis Deceased, Do make or cause to be made, a true  
and perfect Inventory of all and singular the Goods and Chattles, Rights and Credits,  
which were of the said Decedent at the time of his Death, or which at any other time  
his or shall come to the Hands, Possession or Knowledge of the said Esther Jervis  
and John Hopkins or unto the Hands or Possession of any other per-  
son or persons for her and the same so made, Do exhibit into the Registers Office at Lan-  
caster at or before the next ensuing Day of April next ensuing, and the  
same Goods Chattles and Credits, Do well and truly administer according to Law:  
and further Do make or cause to be made a true and just Account, Calculation or  
Reckoning of the said Administration on or before the next Day of March  
next which will be in the Year of our Lord one Thousand seven Hun-  
dred and fifty three and all the Right and Relieve of the said Goods, Chattles and  
Credits which shall be found remaining upon the said Administrators Account the (same  
being first examined and approved of by the Orphans Court of the County aforesaid)  
Do deliver and pay to such Person or Persons respectively as the said ORPHANS  
COURT by their Decree or Sentence pursuant to the true Intent and Meaning of an Act  
intituled an Act for the better settling Intestates Estates, shall limit and appoint. And if it  
shall hereafter appear that any last Will and Testament was made by the Decedent and the  
Executor or Executors therein named, do exhibit the same into the Registers Office at  
Lancaster making Request to have it allowed and approved, accordingly if the said  
Esther Jervis and John Hopkins above bounden  
being thereunto required, Do render and deliver up the said Letters of Administra-  
tion (Approbation of such Testament being first had and made in the Registers Office)  
then the above Obligation to be void & of none Effect else to remain in full Force &  
Virtue

Sealed and Delivered  
in the presence of us  
Chas: Morris  
The Mark of  
Esther Jervis  
John Hopkins

Letter of Administration – Esther Jervis for Joseph Jervis estate – 1752

## Inventory

Here's an inventory of Joseph's goods, his worldly belongings. It's a pretty modest list for a lifetime of effort and work. We might assume that at his advanced age he had passed some of his belongings to his children.

This list doesn't include real property, like land or a house. Joseph and Esther still owned a tract of land.

Item	£	s	d
To 1 Horned Cattle - - - - -	9	0	0
To 1 moor and 2 Hares - - - - -	8	0	0
To 3 Hags - - - - -	1	10	0
To 6 Geese and 4 young ones - - - - -	0	12	0
To 1 gun - - - - -	0	15	0
To 2 Badders and Boddclars - - - - -	7	0	0
To 2 ewes and 2 kids - - - - -	1	0	0
To 6 powder flasks & 2 Hoofers 3 Iron pots & 4 Linen - - - - -	1	10	0
To 1 Doulough - - - - -	0	5	0
To 1 Haggard and 1 Churn - - - - -	0	8	0
To 2 Pickles and 1 Iron flasket - - - - -	0	4	0
To 2 Hackels & 2 pot racks and 1 Iron - - - - -	0	15	0
To 1 Iron and 1 Cattle hook and 1 Shear - - - - -	0	2	6
To 1 Shear and 1 Cutler Claws for Spade and Shovel - - - - -	1	0	0
To 1/4 acre - - - - -	0	15	0

Inventory of Goods and Chattels - Joseph Jervis - 1752

Joseph lived 300 years ago. It's amazing that we've learned so much about him. We can almost sense his thoughts and feelings as life events happen.

Joseph and Esther had a 30 year marriage. They raised eight children. Esther will live for many more years. We'll continue to follow her story.

Goodbye Joseph.

## James Jervis' Generation

Joseph Jervis died in 1752.

Esther and her younger children continued to live on their land in White Horse. Esther was age 54. Caleb, Joshua, Catherine, and James (6G) were in their teens.

Joseph Jr., John, and Solomon, and William were in their twenties, so were probably living on their own.



## Orphan's Court

When a father died, his children under age 21 had to have a guardian. That was true even if the mother and/or step-father were taking care of the children.



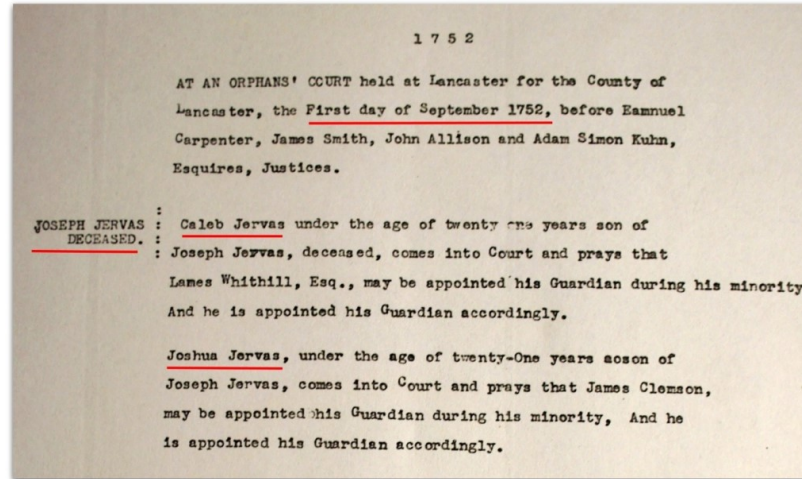
The Orphan's Court presided. For children under age 14, the guardian was appointed by the court. For those age 14 to 21, the child could name a guardian of their choice to be approved by the court.

Orphan's Court citations are great for genealogists, because it dates the child between ages 14 and 21.

## Caleb and Joshua choose guardians

When their father died in 1752, Caleb and Joshua Jervis were over age 14, but not yet 21. So they could choose their own guardians.

They appeared in Orphan's Court in September, six months after Joseph died.



*Lancaster Orphan's Court – 1752 – Caleb and Joshua Jervis*

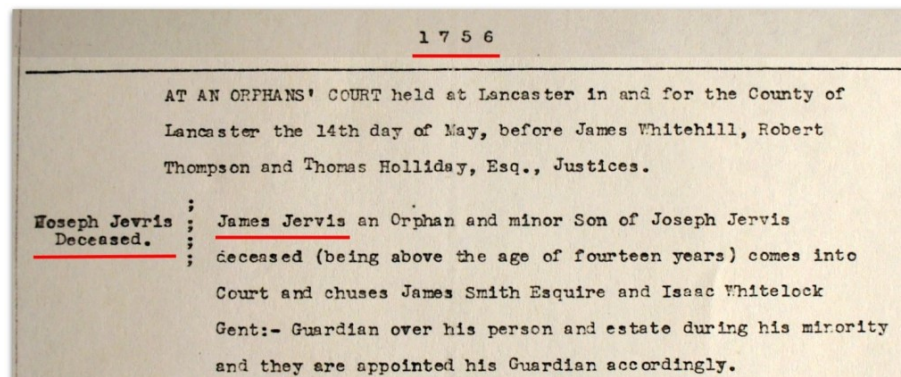
Both boys chose a neighbor as guardian.

## James (6G) chooses a guardian

In 1752, James was age 12. So the court appointed a guardian for him. In 1756, at age 16, James appeared at Orphan's Court to choose a guardian.

It could be that his previously-appointed guardian wasn't able to continue, or James didn't like him, or any other reason.

James chose Isaac Whitlock and James Smith.



*Lancaster Orphan's Court – 1756 –James Jervis*

## Other children are of full age

In 1752, Joseph Jr was about age 30, John 28, Solomon 25, William 22. So they were all the age of majority. By 1760, Joseph, Solomon, and William had moved to Maryland.

If Catherine was age 14, we didn't find an Orphan's Court record for her.

## Esther lives in White Horse

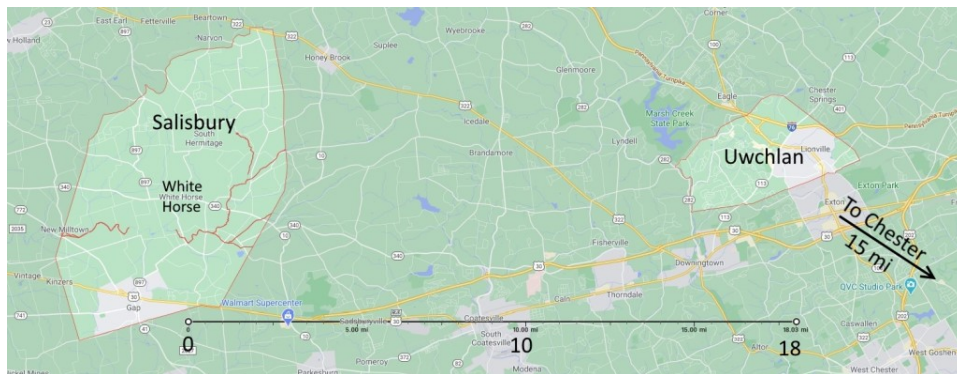
Esther is on the tax list for Salisbury Township in 1757, so she's still living on what remains of the Jervis land in White Horse.

But her sons are leaving the nest.

## John, James, Joshua to Uwchlan

By 1760, sons John, James, and Joshua Jervis are on tax rolls in Uwchlan Township. It's about 18 miles east of White Horse, and back in Chester County.

*Ed. Note: Uwchlan is pronounced "uke'-lin". It means "upland" or "land above the Valley" in Welsh, who were the first settlers in the area.*



I don't know why they've moved to Uwchlan, and haven't found land deeds or other citations. Maybe one of the boys married a girl who lived there.

Here's a summary of the Jervis brothers on the tax rolls in Uwchlan:

- 1760 – James and Joshua (renter)
- 1762 – James (single), John, and Joshua
- 1763 – James, John, and Joshua
- 1764 – James and John

## James marries and has a son

James Jervis (6G) had a son William (5G) in 1760. That's documented. But we don't know who the mother was. James was 20 years old in 1760.

I posit that James' wife died at William's birth or shortly thereafter. As we will see later, James didn't have any more children for 12 years, and then had three children in a short time span with his wife Elizabeth. I believe that Elizabeth is James' wife from a second marriage.

How could James care for a child from infancy until twelve years old? I posit that James' mother Esther (7G) came to live with James and was young William's caretaker. Esther was age 62. As we will see later, Esther lived in James' household the remainder of her long life.



## Colonists fed up with British taxes

*During the 1760s, a series of acts and taxes by Parliament had provoked resentment in the American colonies. The Currency Act of 1763 forbade the colonies to designate paper currency as legal for payment of public or private debt.*

## The Stamp Act of 1765

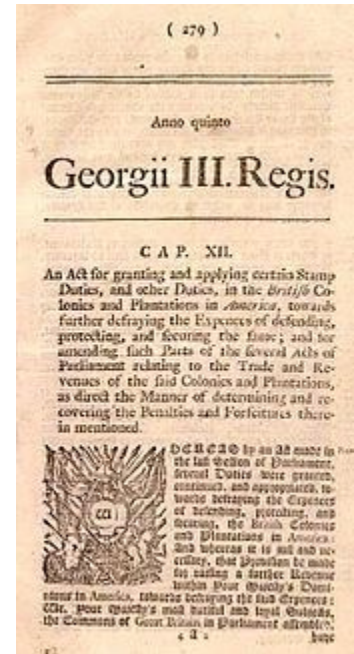
*In 1765, the British Parliament imposed direct taxes on the colonies for the first time. The Stamp Act taxed all documents – newspapers, almanacs, pamphlets, even decks of cards.*

*The English [Bill of Rights 1689](#) had forbidden the imposition of taxes without the consent of Parliament. Since the colonists had no representation in Parliament, the taxes violated the guaranteed [Rights of Englishmen](#).*

*No taxation without representation – Wikipedia*

*This gave rise to the colonist's objection of "No taxation without representation", because the colonies had no voice in Parliament.*

*After demonstrations, boycotts, and threats of violence, Parliament repealed the tax in 1766, but reserved the absolute right to tax anything.*



*Notice of Stamp Act in a newspaper*

## The Townshend Act of 1767

*In 1767, the Parliament passed the Townshend Acts which placed duties on a number of staple goods, including paper, glass, and tea. The colonists attempted to boycott these British goods, but the boycotts were feckless because these goods were in demand in the colonies.*

## The Treason Act of 1769

*By the late 1760s, resistance movements were growing among the colonists, and direct acts of protest were increasing. In response, in 1769 Parliament reactivated the Treason Act that applied to subjects outside Britain to face trials for treason in England. Although not widely enforced, the act caused outrage in America.*

*There were dark clouds of unrest on the horizon. How will this affect James Jervis and his siblings?*

## Nibbles Extra Credit

### The Strange Case of Banty Hoover

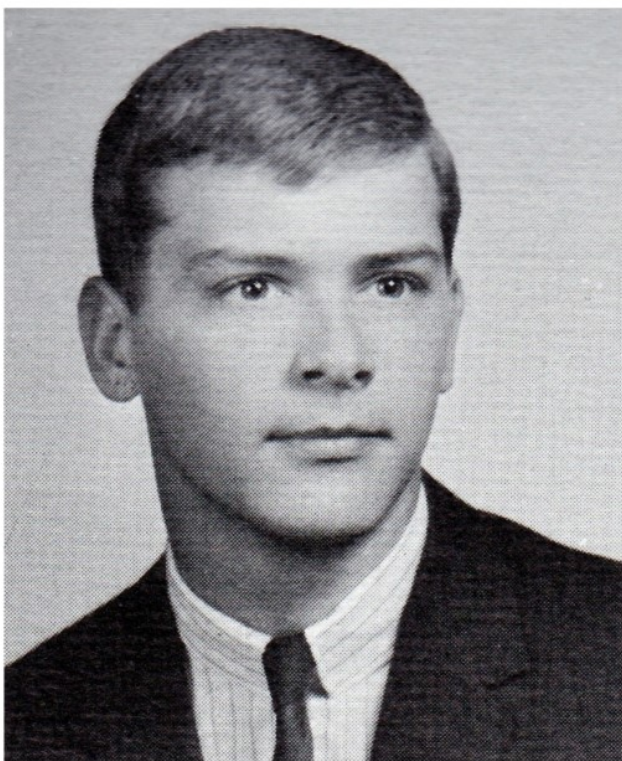
Harvey Bantleon Hoover. Bantleon was his mother's maiden name. People called him Banty.

### We were childhood acquaintances

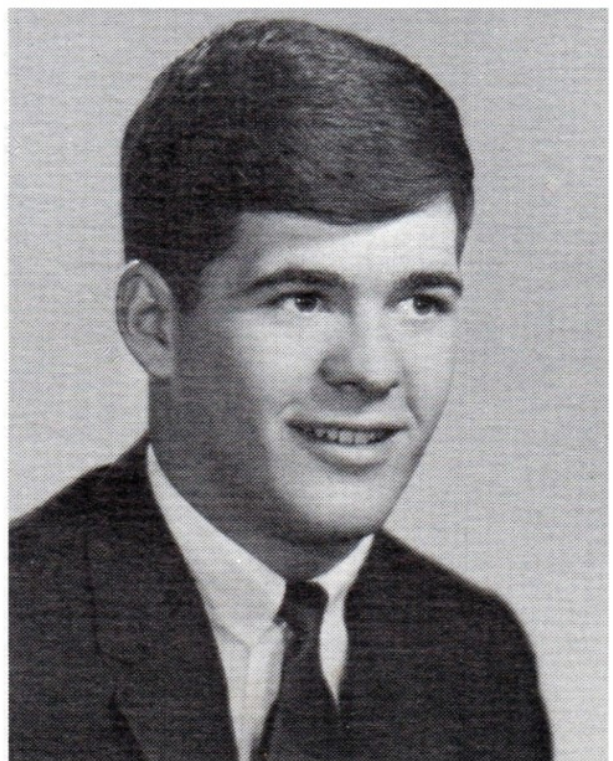
I've known him from the time I was 7 or 8. We grew up in the small town of Salina, Kansas. Our parents were acquainted. We attended each other's birthday parties.

### And best friends for a time

My family moved across town when I was in 9th grade, and I changed schools. Banty was one of few people I knew at North Junior High, and we started "running around" together.



*Banty Hoover*



1966

*Mark Jarvis*

For those of you who remember the TV show "Leave it to Beaver", I would have been Wally, and Banty was Eddie Haskell. We were best friends for a couple of years.

## We stayed in touch over the years

We went our separate ways, but we've always stayed in touch. We see each other at high school reunions.

## A DNA shock


I've written some stories about DNA. You recall that Joe Jarvis says it's the genealogical "gift that keeps on giving."

As I was perusing DNA matches on one of the websites, you can imagine my surprise to see a match "Harvey Bantleon Hoover – 2nd-4th Cousin."

<input type="checkbox"/>		Richard Kentaft	07/13/2020	2nd Cousin - 4th Cousin	63	23
<input type="checkbox"/>		Harvey Bantleon Hoover	09/17/2018	2nd Cousin - 4th Cousin	62	38
<input type="checkbox"/>		leighton teague	09/17/2018	2nd Cousin - 4th Cousin		

There's no one else named Harvey Bantleon Hoover. And his DNA test was managed by *mnothern*. Sure enough, Banty had a sister Marianna that married Austin Nothern. She was mnothern.

If we're 2nd-4th cousins, we share a great-, 2nd great-, or 3rd great-grandparent. If we're also "removed", it could go back further.



Harvey Bantleon Hoover

mnothern@icloud.com

R-M512 Y-DNA HAPLOGROUP H3 mtDNA HAPLOGROUP

Earliest Known Ancestors

Paternal:  
No direct paternal ancestry information entered.

Maternal:  
No direct maternal ancestry information entered.

- **First cousins** share a **grandparent** (2 generations)
- **Second cousins** share a **great-grandparent** (3 generations)
- **Third cousins** share a **great-great-grandparent** (4 generations)
- **Fourth cousins** share a **3<sup>rd</sup>-great grandparent** (5 generations)

Relationship of cousins

## How are we related?

I wrote to Banty and Marianna about the DNA surprise. They were as surprised as I was. And we all wanted to know who it was that connected us.

Marianna had done some research. I started with her info, and traced the Hoover line back to Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. But there were so many Hoovers (Huber, Hoober) in Lancaster County that I wasn't able to conclude any one particular family.

## Here are two possibilities...

### 1. Esther Jarvis' (7G) was a Hoover

I don't know Esther's family name, or where she's from. But she and Joseph began having children in the 1720s, after Joseph moved to what would become Lancaster County.

Esther was born in 1698, before Lancaster County was settled. Esther may have been born in Germany and immigrated with her Mennonite parents to Pennsylvania. There was a large immigration to Lancaster County area around 1710.

Esther's parent or grandparent could be the common ancestor of Banty and me.

### 2. James Jarvis' (6G) first wife was a Hoover

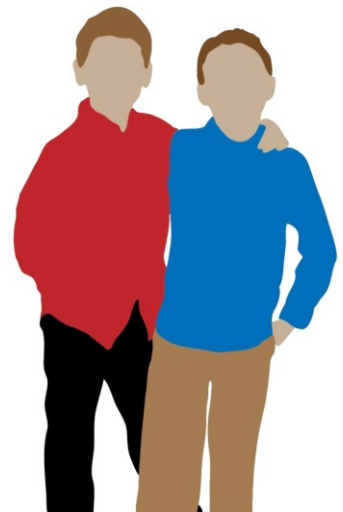
Earlier in this post I proposed that James Jarvis had children with two different women.

James' son William Jarvis (5G) was born in 1760 in Lancaster County. James was 20, having been born in 1740 in Lancaster County. So his wife was likely from Lancaster County, and likely born there.

So James' wife, the mother of William Jarvis, may have been a Hoover. Her parent or grandparent could be the common ancestor of Banty and me.

## A small world after all

What a small world story. You grow up knowing someone, become their best friend, and stay in contact with them over a lifetime. And then you find out you're cousins.



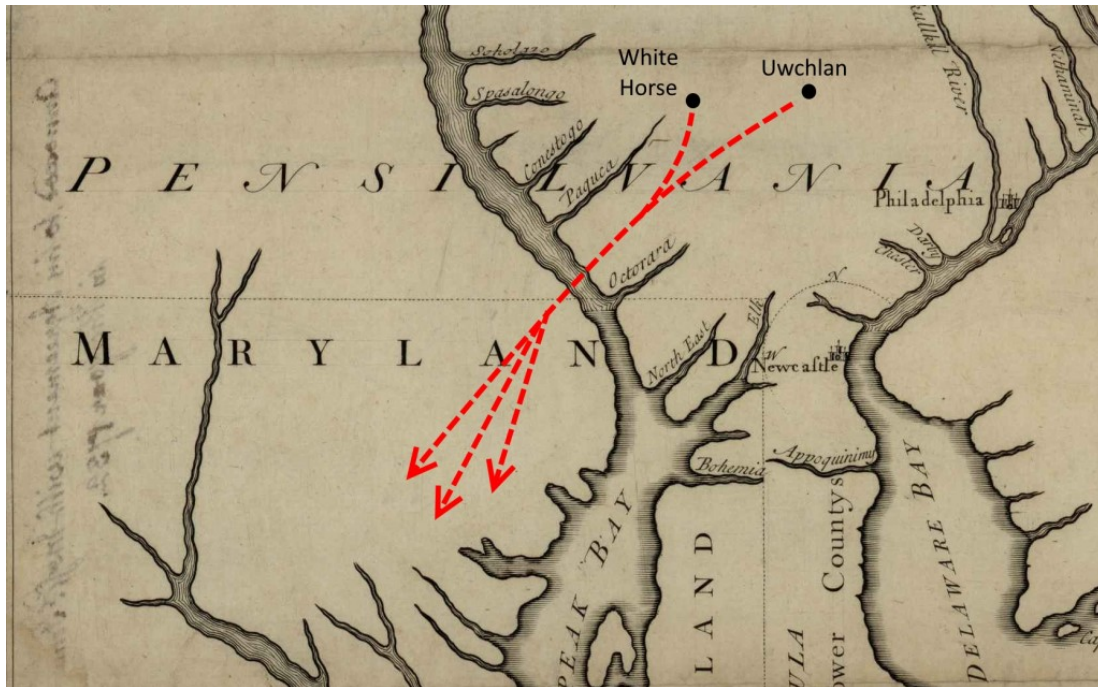
## Timeline

Year	Event
1750	Solomon Jervis listed in Tax List 1750 Lancaster County
1751	Franklin publishes <i>New Experiments and Observations on Electricity</i>
1751	First US hospital founded in Pennsylvania
1752	Benjamin Franklin invents the lightning rod conductor
1752	Betsy Ross, flag maker, was born in Philadelphia as Elizabeth Griscom
1752	First US fire insurance policy issued in Philadelphia
1752	The Liberty Bell arrives in Philadelphia
1752	Joseph Jervis dies. Esther Jervis and John Hopkins are administrators
1752	Caleb Jarvis (above 14) chooses James Whitehill guardian in orphans court
1752	Joshua Jarvis (above 14) chooses James Clemson guardian in orphans court
1753	The Pennsylvania State House was completed (Independence Hall)
1754	French and Indian War begins, aka the Seven Years' War
1754	First cartoon in Franklin's newspaper, a snake cut in pieces "Join or Die"
1754	George Washington surrendered Dusquesne (Pittsburgh) to the French
1755	Lenapi indians raided along Delaware River, killing 7 and 5 prisoners
1756	James Jarvis (6G) (above 14) chooses James Smith, Isaac Whitlock guardians
1757	Esther Jervis is on Tax List for Salisbury, Lancaster County, 1757
1758	First mustard made in America advertised in Philadelphia
1760	James Jervis on tax list Uwchlan, Chester County 1760
1760	Joshua Jervis on tax list Uwchlan, Chester County 1760 (listed as inmate)
1761	French and Indian forces in the Ohio Valley were defeated
1762	James Jervis on tax list Uwchlan, Chester County 1762 (listed as freeman)
1762	John Jervis on tax list Uwchlan, Chester County 1762
1762	Joshua Jervis on tax list Uwchlan, Chester County 1762
1763	Treaty of Paris ends French and Indian War. France cedes Canada to British
1763	Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon surveyed Mason-Dixon line 233 miles
1763	John Jervis on tax list Uwchlan, Chester County 1763 (listed as inmate)
1763	Joshua Jervis on tax list Uwchlan, Chester County 1763
1764	Patrick Henry theory of mutual compact between governed and ruler
1764	Currency Act by Parliament bans colonies from printing their own money
1764	James Jervis on tax list Uwchlan, Chester County 1764
1764	John Jervis on tax list Uwchlan, Chester County 1764
1765	Stamp Act by Parliament puts tax on legal docs, newspapers, playing cards
1766	Daniel Boone travels to Kentucky through Cumberland Gap
1767	Parliament imposes duties on lead, glass, paint, oil, tea in colonies

## Harford County Maryland 1770-1774

During the 1760s, the Jarvis families had moved to Maryland.

Whatever their reasons, they did as their two previous generations had done. They moved west. This time, southwest to Maryland.



## Maryland

Maryland was established fifty years earlier than Pennsylvania. In 1632, King Charles I granted the territory of Maryland to Cecil Calvert, 2nd Lord Baltimore. Charles I named the province Terra Mariae (Mary Land) after his wife Henrietta Maria of France.

Maryland was granted to provide religious toleration for England's Roman Catholic minority. However, Catholics made up only 10% of the early population of Maryland.



## 1770 Boston Massacre

*The decade of the 1770s started in America with a bang. Literally.*

*On March 5, 1770, in Boston, a crowd gathered around some British soldiers. The crowd began threatening, and throwing rocks at them. The soldiers fired into the crowd, hitting eleven people. Five died. As the word of the “Boston Massacre” spread, colonists were outraged.*



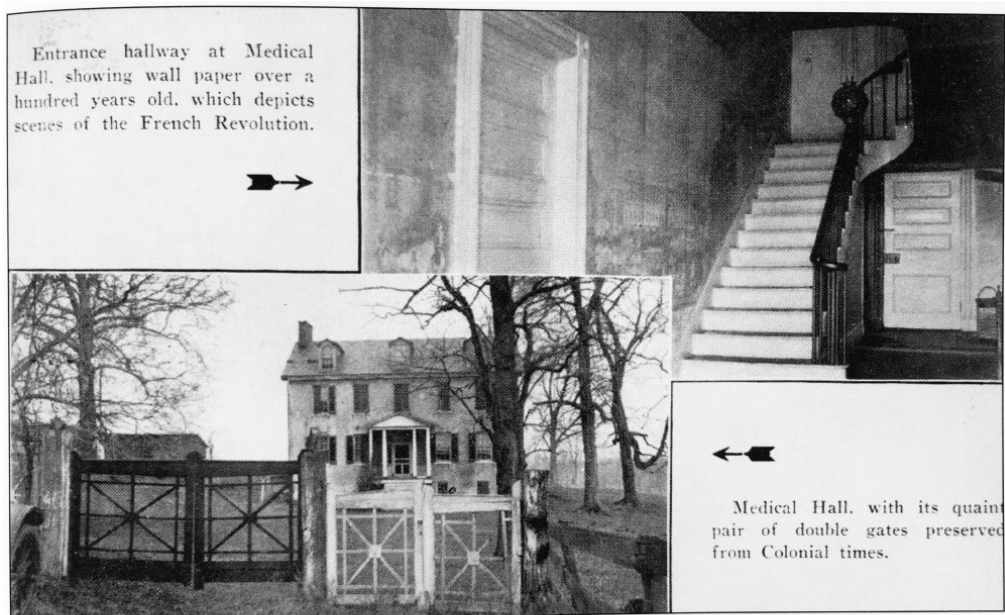
*Boston Massacre – Engraving by Paul Revere*

## Dr. John Archer

Some of the earliest Jervis citations in Maryland are found in the medical ledgers of Dr. John Archer.

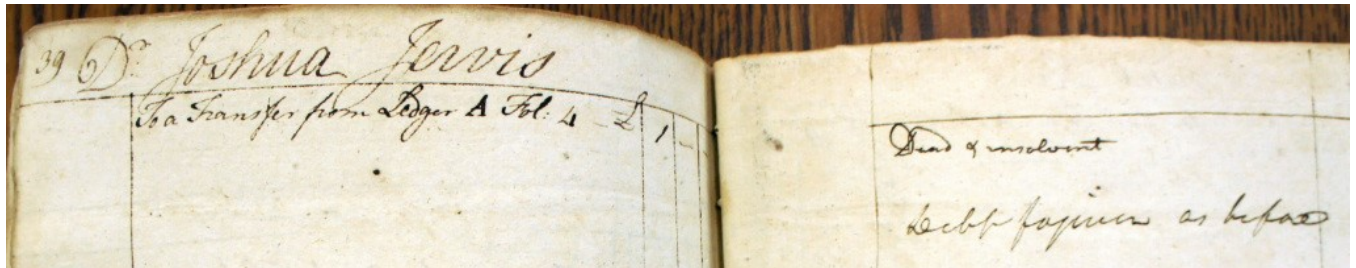
Dr. Archer graduated from the School of Medicine in Philadelphia in 1768, the first medical graduating class in America. Since he stood at the first of the list alphabetically, he is popularly referred to as the first graduate of medicine in America.

He founded his practice in 1768 at his home in Maryland, near where the Jervis families lived.

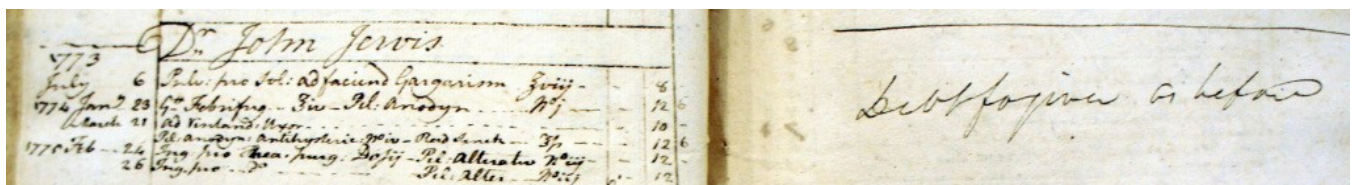


**MEDICAL HALL, BEL AIR.** This card reads: “Medical Hall was the birthplace in 1741, and until 1810 the residence, of Dr. John Archer, first graduate of medicine in America and Revolutionary patriot. . . . Here Dr. Archer conducted a school of medicine, and hence the name given the place.” The home is on Thomas Run Road. (Courtesy the Historical Society of Harford County, Inc.)

Dr. Archer treated Joshua Jervis in 1772. We find John's family in the ledger in 1773, and James in 1780.



Dr. Archer's Medical Ledger - Joshua Jervis - 1772



Dr. Archer's Medical Ledger - John Jervis - 1773



Dr. Archer's Medical Ledger - James Jervis - 1780

The "Dr" by the patient's name doesn't mean doctor. It's the accountant's abbreviation for Debit, or a charge for a medical treatment. The right-facing page is "Cr", or Credit, recording when the patient pays.

Notice that the credit page says that the debt was forgiven for each of the Jervis patients. Many of the patients in Dr. Archer's ledger were graced with "Debt forgiven".

## 1773 Boston Tea Party

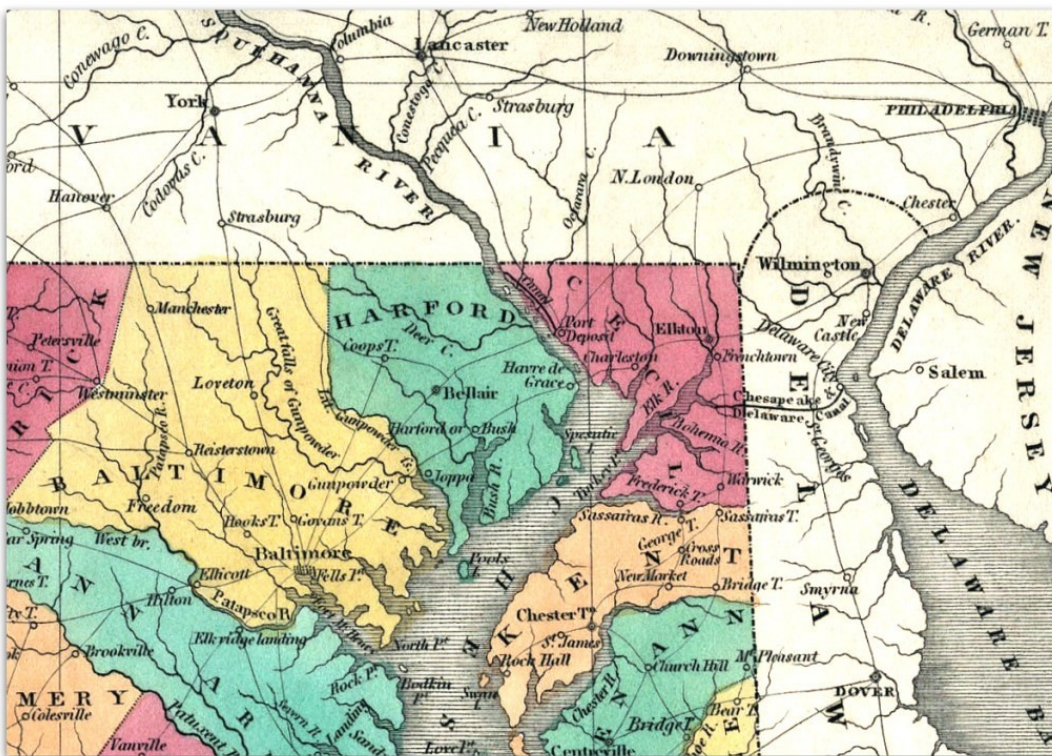
*Parliament passed the Tea Act of 1773 to protect the interests of the British East India Company, trying to force the colonists to buy British tea with tariffs instead of smuggled Dutch tea.*

On December 16, 1773, a group of men, led by Samuel Adams and dressed to evoke the appearance of indigenous people, boarded the ships of the British East India Company and dumped £10,000 worth of tea from their holds (approximately £636,000 in 2008) into Boston Harbor. Decades later, this event became known as the Boston Tea Party



## Harford County

James Jervis and his siblings lived in northeast Maryland, north of the Tidewater region. The land was less expensive, but it was distant from the trading ports and waterborne transportation.



This was the frontier of the province. A few years after their arrival, in 1774, Harford County was created from the eastern portion of Baltimore County.

The county was named for Henry Harford, illegitimate son of Frederick Calvert, 6th Lord Baltimore. Henry inherited his father's estate in 1771, including Maryland. He was 13 years old.

He was the last proprietary owner of Maryland, as the American Revolution would usurp his ownership.

## Hundreds

Harford County was divided into "hundreds", like we saw in England. Some say a hundred was an area of 100 families, or an area capable of raising 100 men for military duty.

Hundreds were the political division for taxation lists, censuses, militias, etc.



*The Hundreds of Harford County – 1783*

James, Solomon, and Catherine Jarvis lived in the Bush River Lower Hundred, John, and Joshua in Spesutia Upper, William in Susquehanna. Caleb moved to Kent County, Delaware.

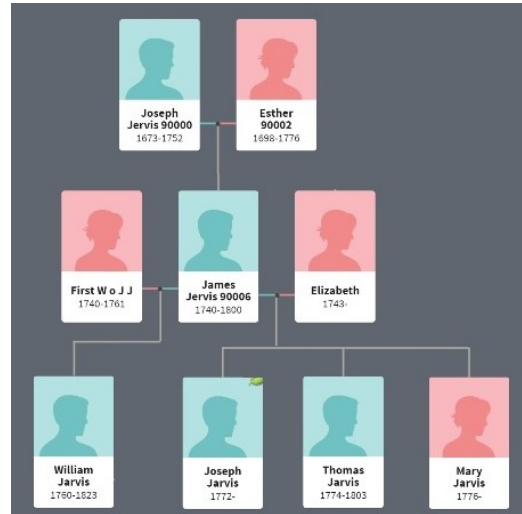
## James (6G) and Elizabeth Jervis

James Jervis married Elizabeth around 1771. We don't know Elizabeth's family name. She was likely from Maryland around where James was living.

James' mother Esther (7G) is living in the household, as is James' 11-year-old son William (5G).

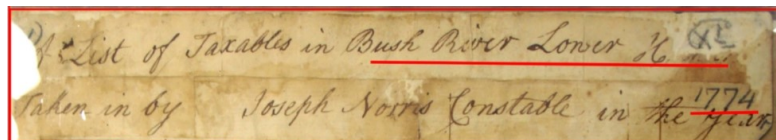
In 1772, James and Elizabeth have their first child, Joseph. Joseph is probably named after his grandfather Joseph (7G), James' father.

In 1774, another son Thomas is born. And by 1776, daughter Mary is born.



By 1774, James Jervis' family was living in a stone house in Scott's Old Fields in Bush River Lower Hundred.

James' mother Esther is living with his family. And James' brother Joshua and family are living nearby, perhaps in the same house.

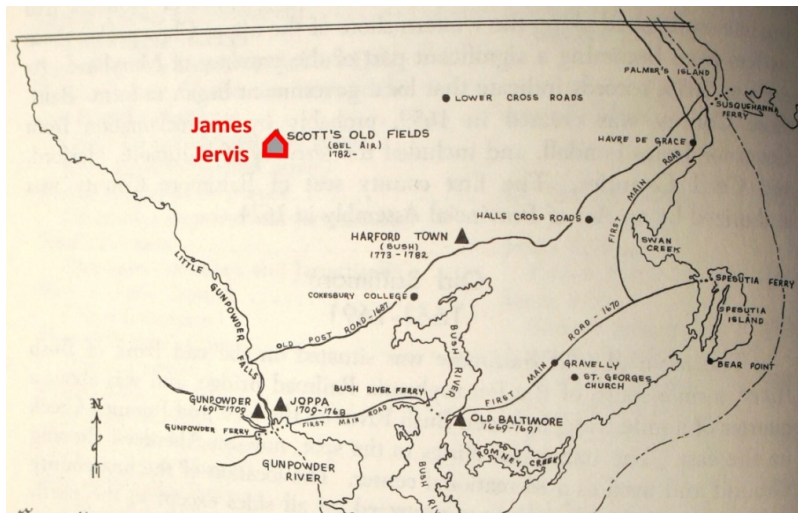


List of Taxables in Bush River Lower H. 1774	
Taken in by Joseph Norris Constable in the year 1774	
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Tax List – Bush River Lower Hundred – 1774

Aquilla Scott's family had held and farmed the land since the 1680s. After fifty or sixty years of cultivation by eighteenth century methods, the land was played out. So it came to be called "Old Fields." The old fields would be abandoned for newer fields.

Thus the Scotts rented or sold some parts of the Old Fields, and James and Elizabeth Jarvis rented and lived in a stone house there.



Scott's Old Fields – Harford County

## 1774 First Continental Congress

*In response to the Boston Tea Party, the British Navy began a blockade of Boston Harbor and Parliament passed the punitive Intolerable Acts.*

*In September 1774, representatives from the colonies gathered at the First Continental Congress in Philadelphia.*

*The Congress petitioned the King for redress of their grievances and repeal of the Intolerable Acts. The petition had no effect.*

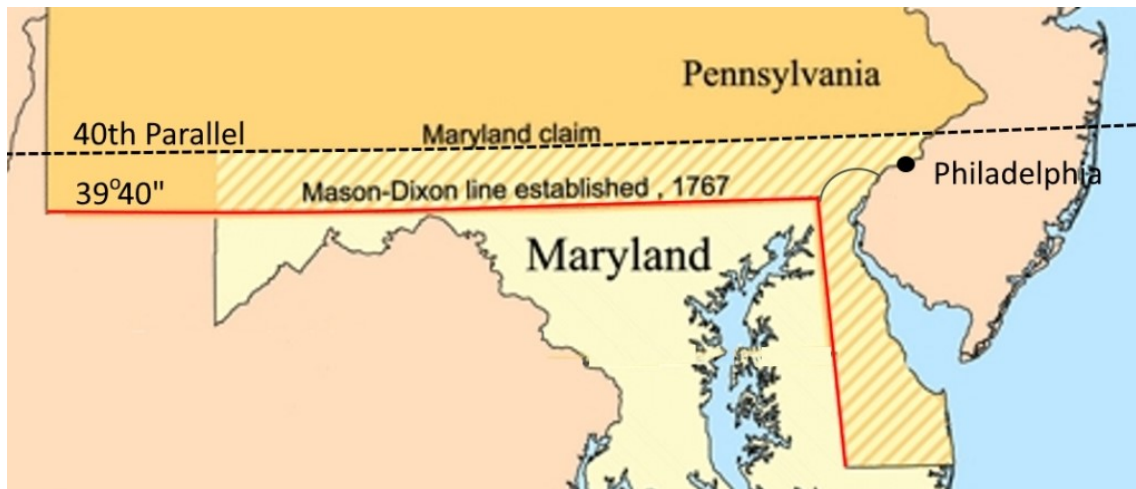
*The Congress called for a boycott of all British goods beginning in December 1774.*



## Nibbles Extra Credit – Mason Dixon Line

### Maryland Pennsylvania boundary dispute

William Penn's grant of Pennsylvania defined the southern border as identical to Maryland's northern border, the 40th parallel. That was a big mistake, since the 40th parallel runs north of Philadelphia. Philadelphia would have been in Maryland. It caused a big dispute.



The boundary dispute was carried on by the Calvert and Penn families. It lasted almost a century, with border clashes and even a “war” between the two states.

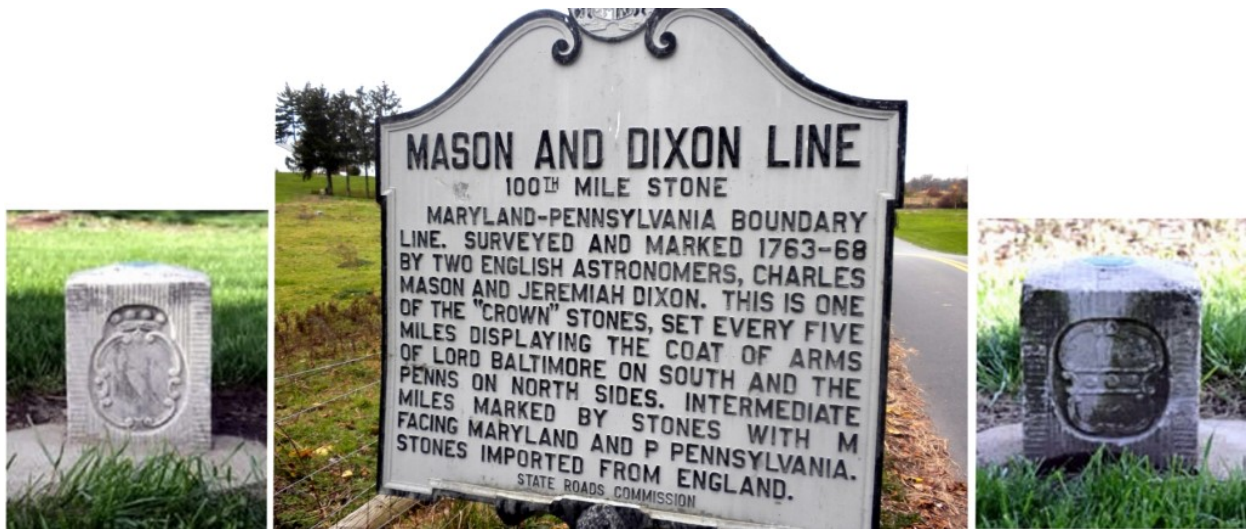
### Mason-Dixon Line

The boundary dispute was finally settled by the king, with final negotiations lasting until 1760. A contract was signed in 1763 by the grandsons of William Penn and Cecilius Calvert.

The king granted Pennsylvania a border line 15 miles south of Philadelphia, but no one knew exactly where that was. Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, two respected English surveyors, were selected to determine the final boundary.

In November 1763, Mason and Dixon began by determining the exact location of Philadelphia. From there, they could locate a point 15 miles south, and that point would be the “Post mark’d West.”

In April 1765, Mason and Dixon began to survey the border to the west, the Mason-Dixon Line. The work was approved in 1768, ending the decades-old dispute.



*Calvert and Penn crown stones*

## The North-South slavery boundary

In 1790, the Mason-Dixon Line took on new significance when the Pennsylvania Assembly ended slavery in the state. It became the boundary between slave and free states, especially after the Missouri Compromise in 1820 prohibited slavery north of the Mason-Dixon Line.

## Timeline

Year	Event
1765	Stamp Act by Parliament puts tax on legal docs, newspapers, playing cards
1766	Daniel Boone travels to Kentucky through Cumberland Gap
1767	Parliament imposes duties on lead, glass, paint, oil, tea in colonies
1767	Boundary between MD and PA decided by Mason-Dixon line, ending conflict
1770	British troops fire into crowd, the Boston Massacre
1773	James (6G), John, Joshua, and William Jarvis are in Harford County Maryland
1773	Boston Tea Party dumps 342 casks of tea into harbor to protest tea tax
1773	John and Joshua Jarvis treated by Dr. John Archer
1774	Harford County Maryland formed from eastern part of Baltimore County
1774	First Continental Congress
1774	John Chapman (Johnny Appleseed) born in Massachusetts

# Revolutionary War Years 1775-1781

*The British are coming!*

On April 19, 1775, the first battles of the American Revolution took place at Lexington and Concord, Massachusetts. British troops were sent to capture military supplies at Concord. But the colonial militia had been warned and were waiting for the British.

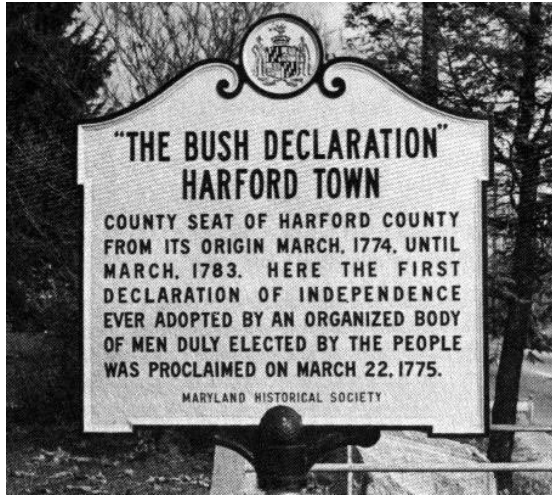
The first shots were fired on Lexington green, and the war had begun.



*The Battle of Lexington – April 19, 1775*

Word spread quickly, and each colony prepared for all-out war. Like other states, Maryland was bitterly divided by the war; many Loyalists refused to join the Revolution. But most Marylanders supported the resistance.

## 1775 The Bush River Declaration



In March 1775, a group met in Harford Town on the Bush River. They signed a declaration to *“pledge ourselves to each other, and to our country, and engage ourselves by every tie held sacred among mankind, to perform the same at the risque of our lives and fortunes.”*

The Bush Declaration is often called the first declaration of independence.

## 1775 Association of Freemen

The “Association of Freemen of Maryland” was created early in 1775. This document required the signature of each citizen to support the colonial cause or be disarmed. Those not signing and posting a bond for good behavior were to be imprisoned.

Many British Loyalists voluntarily left the colony. Others were forced to leave as the requirements became increasingly more radical.

In July 1775, the “Association of Freemen of Maryland” language was toughened to pledge military and financial support against British armed forces.

James Jervis (6G) signed the Association of Freemen, as did all his brothers and nephews except Joshua. Joshua didn’t sign and was fined. But he signed the later 1775 version.



## The Militia

The Maryland Assembly declared that all counties raise a militia.

*It was resolved that freeholders and others and freemen from fifteen to sixty years of age should form themselves into companies of sixty-eight men, to choose a captain, two lieutenants, four sergeants, four corporals and a drummer for each company.*

*History of Harford County*



Nineteen militia companies were enrolled in Harford County. James Jervis signed with Captain Jacob Bond's Company No. 11 on December 9, 1775.

### CAPTAIN JACOB BOND'S COMPANY.—NO. 11.

Witness our hands this 9th day of December, 1775:

JACOB BOND, <i>Captain.</i>	Martin Preston, <i>Ensign.</i>
Thos. Johnson, <i>1st Lieut.</i>	William McMath,
Jas. McComas, <i>2d Lieut.</i>	Aquila Scott of James,
Buckler Bond,	William McMillan,
Joseph Saunders,	Robert Fremble,
Thomas Smith,	Samuel Durham,
John Drennen,	Aquila Durham,
Roderick McKenzie,	Peter Potee,
Edward Hamilton,	Mordecai Durham,
Daniel Scott of Aquila,	John Durham of Joshua,
Aquila Scott of Aquila,	Samuel McMillan,
Thomas Pendegast,	William Bond of Joshua,
James Moriarty,	James Kelly,
William King,	Robert Johnson,
Michael Carr,	William Johnson,
Samuel Wilmott,	Benjamin Preston,
William Brown,	James Moores, <i>tanner,</i>
Christopher Clemens,	James Moores of John,
Thomas Knight,	Henry Ruff, Jr.,
William Smith,	James Hanna,
<u>James Jarvis,</u>	Patrick Reid,
Andrew Warwick,	Isaac Whitacre,
John Norris of Benjamin,	Jacob Bond, Jr.,
William Cuthbert,	Thomas Hinks,
James Amoss of James,	William Smithson,
Isaac Rose,	James Bond,
Jacob Bull,	James Bridge,
Edmund Bull,	Francis Williams.
Jacob Bull, Jr.,	

## 1776 Declaration of Independence

*In June 1776, the Continental Congress created a committee to draft a document justifying separation from Britain.*



*Declaration of Independence – John Trumbull*

*The Declaration of Independence was adopted unanimously by Congress on July 4, 1776. Each colony became independent and autonomous.*

## 1776 Maryland Census

The Continental Congress decreed that a census be taken in 1776 to enumerate the inhabitants of the colonies, and to set a base for taxation based on the populations. The Maryland census for Bush River Lower Hundred was taken by Joseph Renshaw and completed August 15, 1776.

There was no standard format, so it was up to each census taker. We're lucky that Renshaw listed each person in the household and their age.

## Family Nibbles

James Jervis' family is enumerated:

- James Jervis (6G) – 36
- Esther Jervis (7G) – 78
- Elizabeth Jervis – 33
- William Jervis (5G) – 16
- Joseph Jervis – 4
- Thomas Jervis – 2
- Mary Jervis – 6 months



Census – Bush River Lower Hundred, Harford County, Maryland – 1776

We can deduce many things from this census:

- James and Elizabeth were probably married around 1771, with births to Joseph in 1772, Thomas in 1774, and Mary in 1776.
- Elizabeth probably isn't the mother of William. She would have been 17 when William was born. And there's a 12 year gap between William's birth in 1760 and the next child Joseph in 1772.
- James was a young father when William was born, with a 20 year age difference.
- James' mother Esther was living in his household, and had likely done so since William was born in 1760 when James may have been a widower.

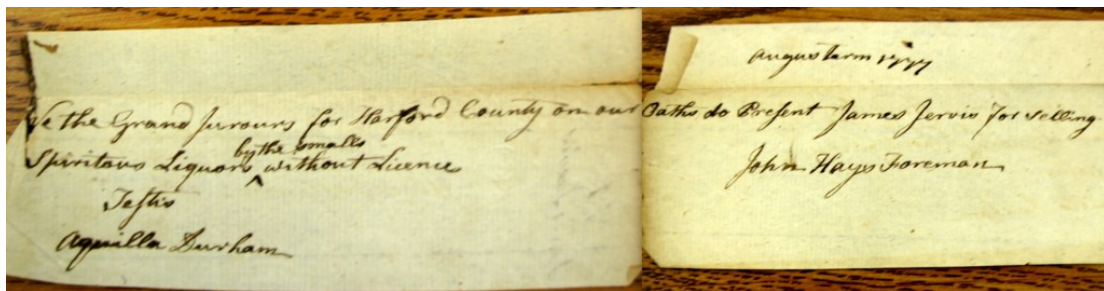
## Life goes on

Two of Harford County's militia companies were attached to the army after a defeat at Fort Washington. The other militia companies continued to live at home and maintain a state of readiness.

And life continued; farming, commerce, family. James and Elizabeth Jervis were living at Scott's Old Fields.

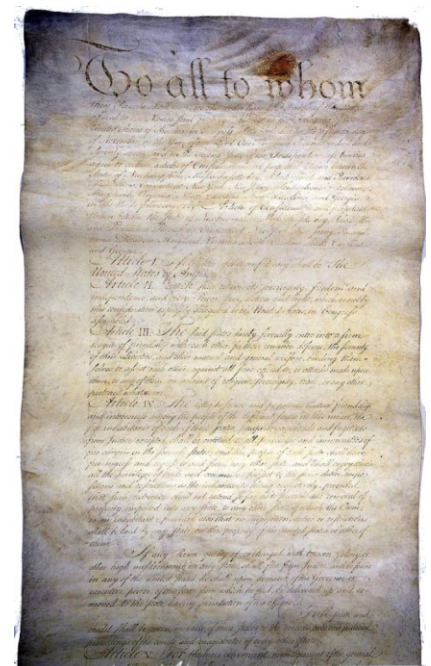
In 1776, their last child Mary was born, following Joseph in 1772 and Thomas in 1774. James' son William was 16.

James and Elizabeth operated a tavern and inn at their home. In 1777, James was in court for selling liquor without a license. James must have learned innkeeping from his father Joseph, who had several court appearances for the same offense.



## 1777 Articles of Confederation

The Second Continental Congress approved the "Articles of Confederation" for ratification by the states on November 15, 1777; the Congress immediately began operating under the Articles' terms, providing a structure of shared sovereignty during prosecution of the war and facilitating international relations and alliances with France and Spain.



Articles of Confederation – Page 1

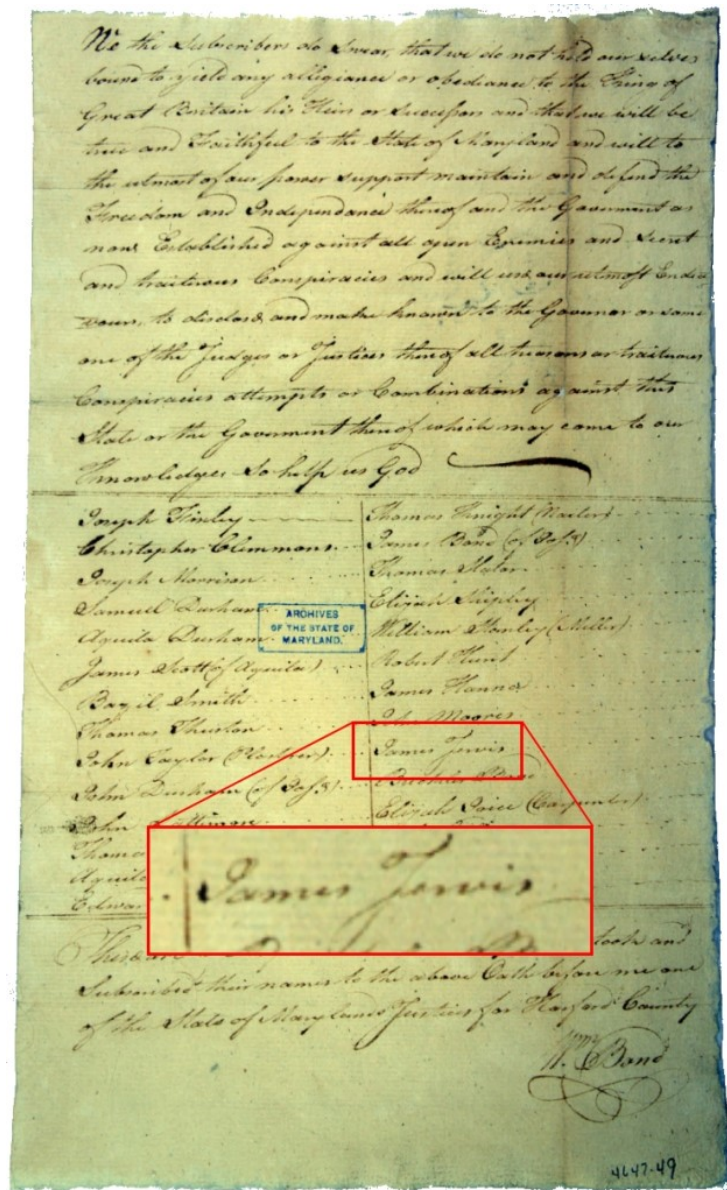
## Oath of Allegiance and Fidelity

The Oath of Fidelity was enacted by the Maryland General Assembly in 1778.

Every free male 18 years and older was required to subscribe to an oath renouncing the King of England and to pledge allegiance to the revolutionary government of Maryland.

James Jervis and most of his siblings and nephews pledged their oath.

*Ed. Note: Being a direct descendant of a signer of the oath is sufficient condition to join the Daughters of the American Revolution or Sons of the American Revolution.*



Oath of Fidelity – James Jervis – 1778

## 1778 The war tide is turning

In 1778, France joined the war on the side of the colonies. This was a major event because Britain now had to pay attention to a European threat. A year later Spain joined the war as an American ally.

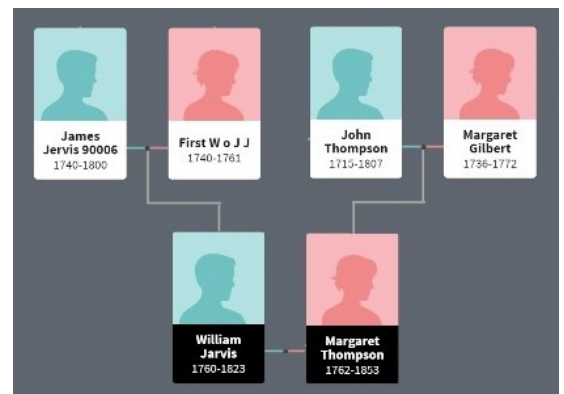
The Continental army was scoring some major battle victories.

## And life goes on

On August 24, 1780, William Jarvis (5G) married Margaret Thompson (5G). William was 20, Margaret 18.



There were many Thompson families in Harford County. Margaret was the daughter of John Thompson and Margaret Gilbert Thompson. She was born in 1762.



## 1781 Articles of Confederation ratified

*The Articles of Confederation were ratified on March 1, 1781. The Continental Congress was dissolved, and the new government of the United States met the next day. The Articles would serve as the founding documents until they were replaced by the US Constitution eight years later.*

## 1781 Cornwallis surrenders

*In the fall of 1781, American and French forces captured General Cornwallis and his British army at Yorktown. This was the last major battle of the American Revolutionary War.*



*Surrender of Lord Cornwallis – John Trumbull*

## 1783 Treaty of Paris

*The Treaty of Paris was signed on September 3, 1783, formally ending the conflict, and confirming the new nation's complete separation from the British Empire. The United States took possession of nearly all the territory east of the Mississippi River and south of the Great Lakes, with the British retaining control of northern Canada, and Spain taking Florida.*

*Treaty of Paris (1783) – Wikipedia*

## Nibbles Extra Credit

Here's a summary of revolutionary oaths and militia involvement for the Jervises in Harford County.

- *James Jervis*
  - *Private in Captain Bond's Company 11 – December 9, 1775*
  - *Signer – Association of Freeman, 1776, Bush River Lower Hundred*
  - *Signer – Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to Maryland, 1778*
- *John Jervis*
  - *Signer – Association of Freeman, 1776, Spesutia Upper*
  - *Signer – Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to Maryland, 1778*
  - *Private, Maryland Line, 2nd Maryland Regiment*
- *Joseph Jervis*
  - *Private, Captain Archer's Company 2 – September 16, 1775*
  - *Signer – Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to Maryland, 1778*
- *Joshua Jervis*
  - *Non-associator (did not sign Association, paid fine) – September 10, 1775*
  - *Later Signed – Association of Freeman, 1776, Spesutia Upper*
- *William Jervis*
  - *Private, Captain Anderson's Company 3 – September 23, 1775*
  - *Signer – Association of Freeman, 1776, Susquehanna*

## Timeline

Year	Event
1770	British troops fire into crowd, the Boston Massacre
1773	James (6G), John, Joshua, and William Jervis are in Harford County Maryland
1773	Boston Tea Party dumps 342 casks of tea into harbor to protest tea tax
1773	John and Joshua Jarvis treated by Dr. John Archer
1774	Harford County Maryland formed from eastern part of Baltimore County
1774	First Continental Congress
1774	John Chapman (Johnny Appleseed) born in Massachusetts
1775	Patrick Henry speaks to Virginians, "give me liberty or give me death"
1775	James Jervis (6G) is a private in Capt. Bond's company of militia
1775	Paul Revere's midnight ride, warning of British troops on the march
1775	Battles of Lexington and Concord, first battles of Revolutionary War
1775	British victory at the Battle of Bunker Hill
1775	Continental Congress sets first postal system, Franklin as postmaster general
1776	James Jervis signs the Association of Freemen
1776	Second Continental Congress adopts Declaration of Independence
1776	James and Elizabeth Jervis (6G) and family in 1776 Census
1776	Colonial army suffers serious defeat at Battle of Long Island
1776	Thomas Paine publishes <i>Common Sense</i>
1776	Nathan Hale hanged "I regret that I have but one life to give for my country"
1776	Quakers of Pennsylvania abolish slavery
1777	James Jervis in court for selling spiritous liquor without a license
1777	Continental Congress adopts Stars and Stripes as national flag
1778	James Jervis (6G) signs Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance
1778	France joins the war on the side of the colonies, Spain joins the next year
1780	William Jervis marries Margaret Thompson (5G) on August 24
1780	James Jarvis treated by Dr. John Archer
1780	Belle Aire, Maryland founded, from Scott's Old Fields
1781	Important colonial victory at battle of Cowpens, South Carolina
1781	French defeat British in Chesapeake Bay, siege of Yorktown begins
1781	Cornwallis signs surrender papers on October 19
1782	Congress approved the great seal of the US, the eagle as its symbol
1782	Belle Aire becomes county seat of Harford County, Maryland
1783	The Treaty of Paris ends the War of Independence

## Bel Air Becomes a Town 1781-1785

*Bel Air, Belle Air, Belle Aire, Bell Air, and once, enchantingly, Belleaire, but never, never Belair.*

*Bel Air: The Town Through its Buildings*

It had been Scott's Old Fields, a played-out crop field. In 1780 there were four houses. James and Elizabeth Jervis and their children lived in one of them.



*Scott's Old Fields – Bel Air*

Aquilla Scott formed the town of Belle Aire in 1780 from his family's Old Fields. The Scotts were wealthy planters who had been in the area since the early 1700s. They controlled many other land parcels.

### James (6G) and Elizabeth Jervis



James and Elizabeth had been living in a stone house in Scott's Old Fields for eight or nine years, probably renting it from Aquilla Scott.

They had a subsistence garden and operated an inn and tavern.

Now, in 1780, their children were Joseph, age 8, Thomas, age 6, and Mary, age 4.

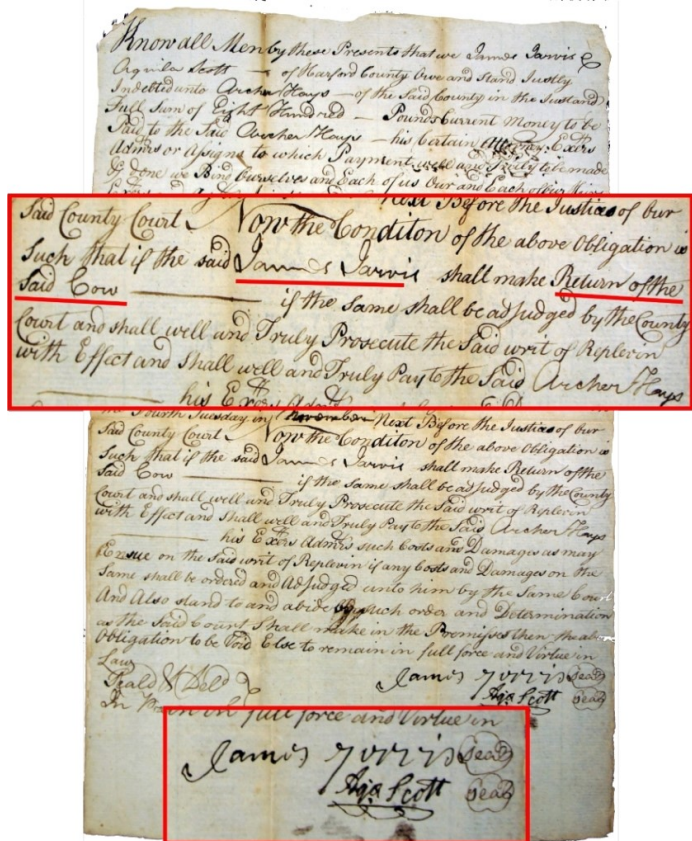
James' son William, 20, married Margaret Thompson, 18, on August 24, 1780. William and Margaret were living in James and Elizabeth's household.

Various court citations give us some context about life in Harford County in 1780.

For example, James Jervis and Aquilla Scott are bonded to pay Archer Hays if they don't return a cow.

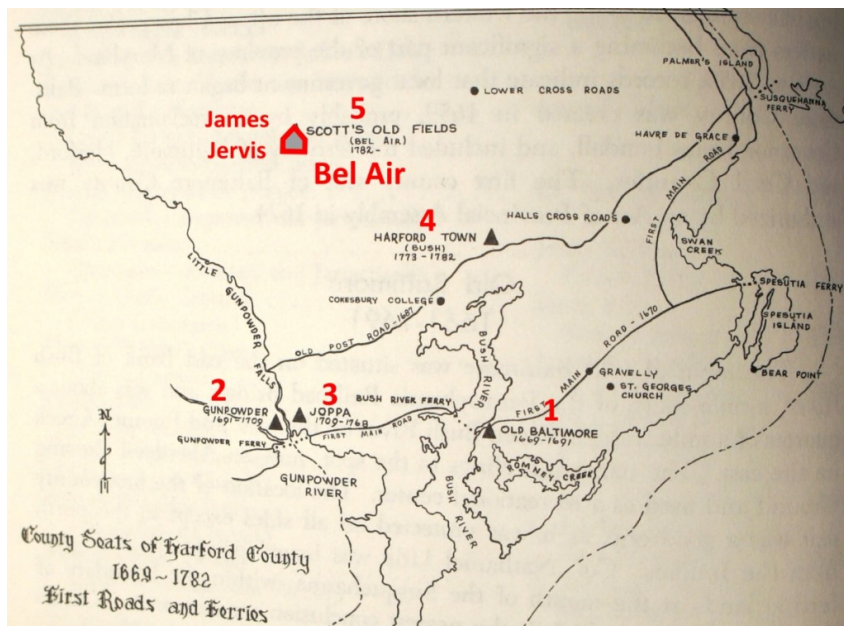
Hmmm. Now how did that cow get into James's barn?

And as a bonus, we get a James Jervis signature.



## Bel Air becomes the county seat

Jervis v Hays – September 1780



The county seat of Harford County had moved frequently, whenever and wherever local power was able to lobby for a move.

In 1782, an election voted to move the county seat inland to Bel Air. It's not clear why Bel Air would be favored over a tidewater town. Why an inland town with four houses?

Other towns demanded a new election in 1787, but surprisingly Bel Air won again. And today it's still the county seat of Harford County.

## Bel Air throws a party

Bel Air got off to a rousing start with a grand party in May 1783 to celebrate news of the peace treaty with England. Many people from Harford County attended, gathering on the lot where the courthouse was to be built, across the Main Street from James and Elizabeth Jarvis' inn. Their inn probably had full capacity, and likely served plenty of food and libations.



*They fired their firearms in a "Feu-de-joye" (a fusillade of shots into the air), and attended a banquet with "barbecued ox, wine, punch, etc." There were thirteen toasts, starting with one to General Washington and the victorious Continental Army.*

*Bel Air – An Architectural and Cultural History*

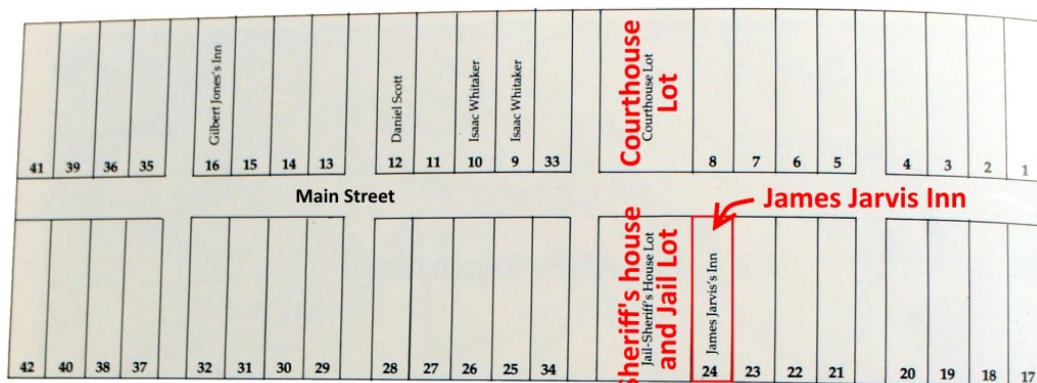
## A town plan

As a county seat, Bel Air would need a courthouse and jail. Aquilla Scott laid out a town plan for Bel Air, and specified lots for those two public buildings.

In 1783, four buildings stood on Main Street: Gilbert Jones's stone tavern at #16, valued at £80; county surveyor Daniel Scott's little house at #12, valued at £20; Isaac Whitaker's house at #9 and #10, valued at £80; and James Jarvis's stone house at #24, valued at £50.

*Bel Air – An Architectural and Cultural History*

Scott laid out a Main Street and 42 lots. We can see the four existing houses in 1783 with the town lots superimposed. James Jarvis' Inn is on Lot 24.



**Scott's Old Fields 1783**

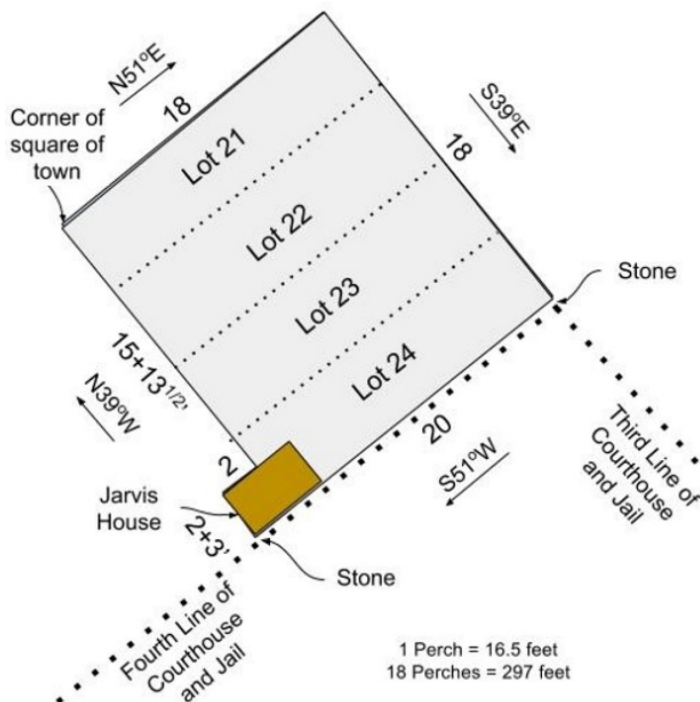
From the 1783 Maryland State Tax List for Harford County.

## James buys houses and lots

On April 15, 1783, James and Elizabeth bought their house and four lots 21-24 in the new town of Bel Air from Aquilla Scott. The price was £35.



Plot of James Jarvis deed for house and Lots 21,22,23,24 in Bel Air, Maryland 1783



### Aquilla Scott to James Jarvis

This indenture made the fifteenth day of April Anno Domini seventeen hundred and eighty three

... two acres & four square perches & ninety-nine square feet of land in Harford County lying in the town of Bell Aire being part of tract of land called Scotts Improvement Enlarged distinguished on the platt of said town by Lotts numbered 21, 22, 23, and 24 containing half an acre in each Lott only the square perches & feet added to Lott No. 24 the four lotts also distinguished on the platt of said town by a square beginning at a stone set up at the end of the third line of the land laid out for the court house and prison & running thence south fifty one degrees west twenty perches to another stone set up at the corner of the said Jarvises house then north thirty nine degrees west two perches & three foot then north fifty one degrees east two perches then north thirty nine degrees west fifteen perches & thirteen foot and a half to a corner of a square of said town then north fifty one degrees east eighteen perches then with a straight line to the beginning containing two acres & four square perches & ninety-nine square feet

Here James and Elizabeth operated their inn. There may have been another house on the lots, because James' brother John and his family were living here too.

The 1783 tax records show James and John, and their valuations.

Names of Pers. rs	Names of Lands	Value of Land	Horses	Cattle	Value	Other Property	Total	How many	No. Whites
John Jarvis			5	5	44-15	11-14	56-9	On 14-1	6
James Jarvis	House & lots in Scotts fields. 2.	50	5	5	43-15	28-4	121-19	1-10-6	7

Harford County Tax List – 1783

James had a house & lots in Scotts Fields, 2 acres worth £50. He had 5 horses and 5 cattle, and a total valuation of £121 9s.

There were 7 white people in his home – James, Elizabeth, Joseph age 11, Thomas age 9, Mary age 7, and son William and his wife Margaret. I think this means that James’ mother Esther (7G) has died. Recall that in the 1776 census she was age 78. In 1783 when this tax list was made, she would have been age 83. Let’s estimate that she died around 1780 at age 80.

John’s enumeration doesn’t show property, as he was staying on James’ property and perhaps house. John had 5 horses and 5 cows, and a total valuation of £56 9s. There were 6 white people in his household.

## What were the houses like?

If we peek ahead at the 1798 tax record, we get a description of the buildings on Lots 21-24. By then, James and Elizabeth didn’t own the lots. Their nephew James Jervis Jr. had just sold the lots in 1798. But the descriptions are probably similar to their years on the property.

In the Town of Bill Airs - 2 lots N<sup>o</sup> 23 & 24 containing 1 acre four square perches & 99 square feet - stands on said place dwelling house 20 by 16 feet 2 story - addition 16. 14 1/2 story one dwelling house 24 by 17 one story Stables 30 by 14 all wood - all together valued at

Tax Description – Lots 23 and 24 – 1798

In the Town of Bill Airs one dwelling 15 by 15 wood 1 story ~~house~~ with a back shed 8 foot wide on a lot 1/4 acre one dwelling house 18 by 18 wood one story kitchen 12 by 12 wood 3/4 acres

Tax Description – Lots 21 and 22 – 1798

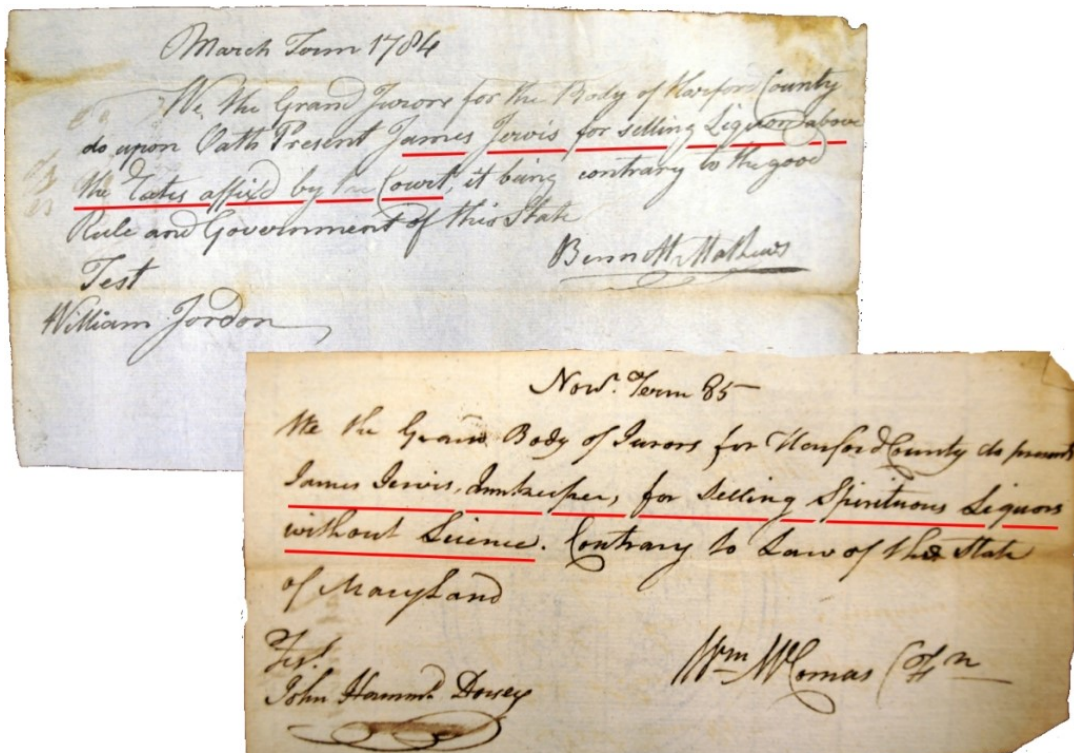
## James and Elizabeth are innkeepers

James and Elizabeth had operated an inn and tavern for years. What a boon to have Bel Air named the county seat, and to have the courthouse to be built across the street from their inn.



Unfortunately, the courthouse construction dragged on, and wasn't finished until 1791.

In the meantime, James was in court every year or two on liquor infractions.



James Jervis – liquor infractions – 1784, 1785

Notice that the 1784 infraction above censures James for “selling Liquor above the Rates affixed by the Court.” The Court regulated inn and tavern prices. Here are dining rates for 1783.



At the term of court held at the same place, commencing August 26, 1783, on application of James Amos for persons to view a road leading from the Cross Roads to Cooptown, the Court appointed Andrew Tate and Lemuel Howard.

*Tavern Rates Affixed by the Court:*

Hot dinner, with beer or cider.....	2s.
Cold dinner, with beer or cider.....	1s.6d.
Breakfast or supper, with green tea.....	1s.6d.

Overseers of the public roads in Harford county,

## William and Margaret Jarvis (5G)

William and Margaret Jarvis (5G) were living in his father’s household. On December 20, 1785, their first child, a daughter Sarah, was born.

## Tough economic times

*Times were bad after the war. The state treasury was bare, and planters and merchants large and small were burdened with debt. Rich and poor called for debt relief. State-issued paper money wasn’t well circulated, and taxes were impossible to collect.*

*Bel Air – An Architectural and Cultural History*

## Debts and more debts

In 1784, a bill was passed to retire state paper money by 1790. The money wasn't worth anything. Everyone owed everyone else money or crops. James owed debts, and others owed James.

In this 1785 court citation, John Antle owes James six bushels of wheat, six barrels of corn, and five hundred garden peals.

I have no idea what a garden peal is. Maybe it's a vegetable peel, for fertilizer or animal feed or...

I promise to pay or Cause to be paid unto James Jervis or  
Orders the Sum of six bushels of Good wheat & six barrels  
of Corn & five Hundred Garden peals & peals to be delivered  
on sight & of wheat & Corn to be delivered on & first of  
November next for Value Received As witness My Hand &  
Seal this 14th day of April 1785  
Witness present  
John Antle  
Wm. M. Giff

Court – John Angle debt to James Jervis – 1785

## Joshua Jarvis couldn't pay his debts

James' brother Joshua was unfortunate in that he couldn't pay his debts to John Hays. In 1785 the sheriff sold all his goods. Joshua was insolvent.

This same fate befell many, including several more Jarvis siblings.

*Handwritten document: Sheriff's sale of Joshua Jarvis's goods and chattels, 1785.*

*Charleston County, State of Maryland To the Sheriff of*  
*Charleston County Greeting Whereas Joshua*  
*of Charleston County hath been to Our Court*  
*of Record with a Return sufficient*  
*to the Court of Record*

*Whereas the said Joshua Jarvis hath been to Our Court of Record with a Return sufficient to the Court of Record*  
*of the said Joshua Jarvis*  
*by the said Sheriff of Charleston County*  
*who doth appraise as follows to wit*

1 Bed and furniture	L 3:12:6
1 Bedstead and bed	11:3
1 Chest	17:6
1 Chair Bed and furniture	5:0
1 Bedstead and bed	5:0
1 wheel	10:0
1 Bed	7:6
2 Pails	4:6
1 Churn and Iron Kettle	12:6
4 plates	4:0
1 Crook and milk pail	2:6
1 poplar table	5:0
1 mans Saddle	2:0:0
1 Gait	5:6
4 Old Chairs	4:0
1 Womans Saddle	2:5:0
1 Big wheel	5:0
2 Pairs of Chans and Harness	1:2:6
1 Wagon	5:0:0
Feed in the Stacks	6:0:0
12 barrels of corn	9:0:0
30 bushels of wheat	9:15:0
1 Bow	4:5:0
30 bushels of wheat in stacks	9:15:0
1 Horse	22:10:0
1 Bay mare and 1 Gray Horse	3:11:3

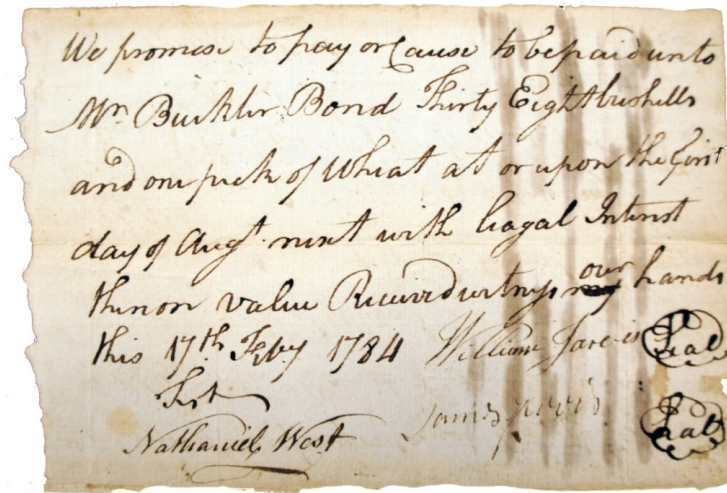
*As witness our hands and seals this 11 Day of November*  
*1785*  
*John Hays Sheriff*  
*John Hays*

Court – Sheriff sells goods and chattels of Joshua Jarvis – 1785

## Nibbles Extra Credit

### Jervis to Jarvis

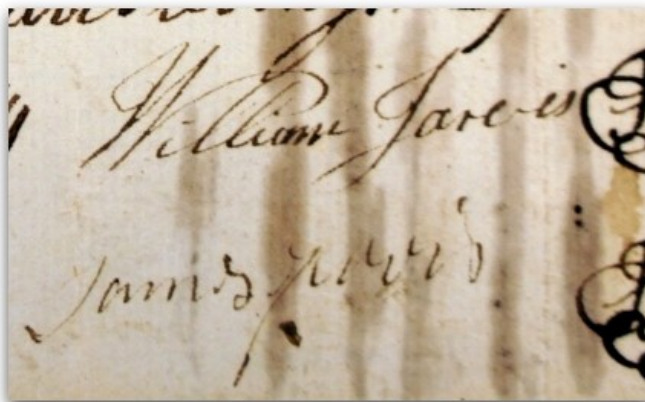
Another debt citation provides some interesting facts. In this case, William and James Jervis, son and father, sign an IOU in 1784 to Buckler Bond for thirty-eight bushels and a peck of wheat.



We promise to pay or cause to be paid unto  
Mr. Buckler Bond Thirty Eight bushells  
and one peck of Wheat at or upon the first  
day of Aug. next with legal Interest  
then or value Received under <sup>our</sup> hands  
this 17th. day 1784 William Jervis Seal  
Lt Nathaniel West James Jervis Seal

On this citation we have original signatures of son and father, William and James. Notice that William signs his name as Jarvis instead of Jervis. This is the first time we've seen one of our grandparents sign as Jarvis instead of Jervis.

James deals with his name as Jervis. William treats his name as Jarvis. So starting with William, I'm going to change the official spelling from Jervis to Jarvis.



William Jarvis  
James Jervis

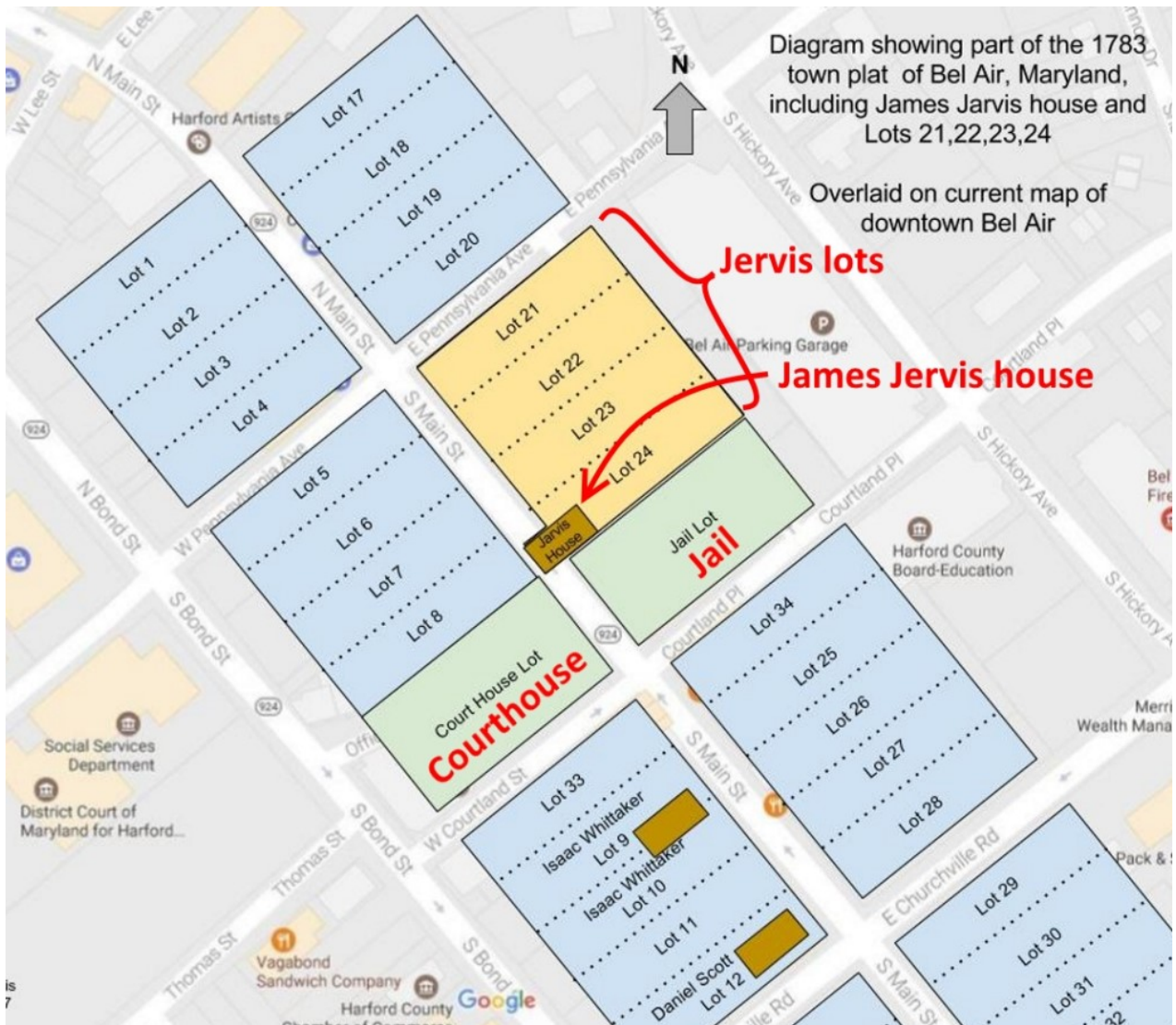
I had hoped to find the circumstance for the name change, but I didn't think it would come in such a tidy package.

## More Nibbles Extra Credit

### Bel Air Lots 21-24

James and Elizabeth's lots 21, 22, 23, and 24 were next to the jail, and across the street from the courthouse.

Here are the lots overlaid on a current map of downtown Bel Air. It's interesting that the Jarvis house stuck out into the middle of Main Street, because it pre-dated the town plan.

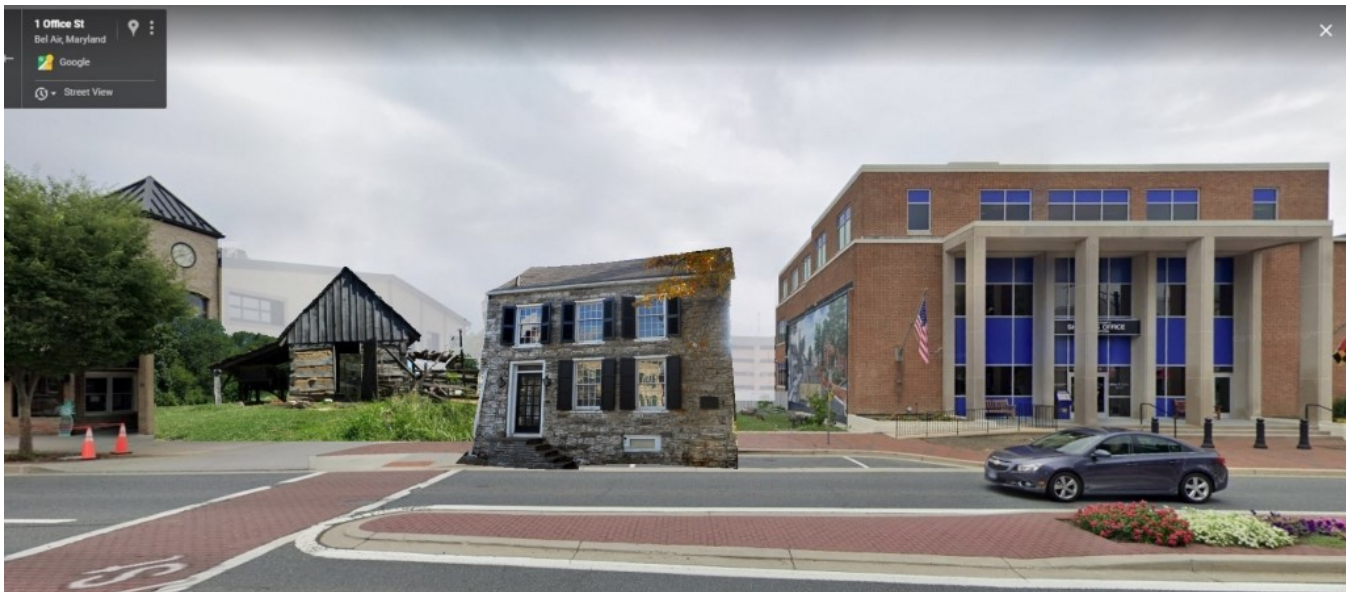


Today the courthouse and jail are there, but James' lots are unrecognizable, having been converted over the years into a parking lot and commercial downtown buildings.

## James and Elizabeth's Lot 24



Use your imagination to envision the Jervis house sticking out into Main Street in 1783, with the stable behind.



## Main Street north – Lots 21, 22, 23



*Looking north on Main Street – Lots 21, 22, and 23 – today*



**NORTH MAIN STREET VIEW.** This is another original photo from which the postcard was created. The Hopkins House is second on the left. The sidewalks are slate slabs from nearby Delta, Pennsylvania. The road is dirt with an early pipe sewer system. The hitching posts outside each home indicate that autos had not yet made inroads (literally) into Bel Air at this time. (Courtesy Gene and Mary Streett, Boyd & Fulford.)

*Looking north on Main Street – Lots 21, 22, 23 – around 1900*

## The Courthouse



*Harford County Courthouse – today*



*Harford County Courthouse – 1790*

## Timeline

Year	Event
1780	William Jarvis marries Margaret Thompson (5G) on August 24
1780	James Jarvis treated by Dr. John Archer
1780	Belle Aire, Maryland founded, from Scott's Old Fields
1781	Important colonial victory at battle of Cowpens, South Carolina
1781	French defeat British in Chesapeake Bay, siege of Yorktown begins
1781	Cornwallis signs surrender papers on October 19
1782	Congress approved the great seal of the US, the eagle as its symbol
1782	Belle Aire becomes county seat of Harford County, Maryland
1783	The Treaty of Paris ends the War of Independence
1783	James Jarvis buys Lots 21-24 in Belle Aire from Aquila Scott for £31
1783	Census lists James, Elizabeth, Joseph, Thomas, Mary, and another child
1783	Census lists William and wife in Spesutia Upper Hundred
1783	James Jarvis had an inn at his house in Lot 24 in Belle Aire
1785	James Jarvis charged William Jordan won't pay for liquor James made for him
1785	Thomas Jefferson appointed minister to France, replacing Benjamin Franklin
1785	Sarah born to William and Margaret Jarvis in Harford County, Maryland
1785	Benjamin Franklin elected sixth president of Pennsylvania
1785	Joshua Jarvis' goods sold by sheriff

## Hard Times in Harford 1786-1790

Like much of the new nation, economic hardship worsened in Harford County in the years after the war.

The Jervis families didn't fare well.



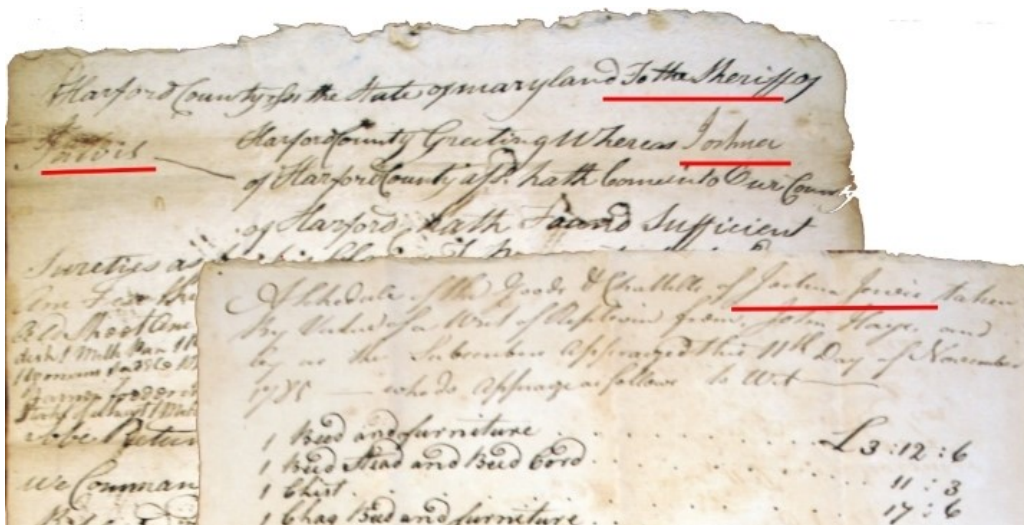
By the end of the war for independence, the Congress had issued approximately \$200,000,000 in currency and the States had issued a similar amount.

The massive issues of new currency resulted in steep depreciation: currency had fallen in value to 1/100 of par. At the same time, prices were escalating because of large-scale government purchases (resulting in the issuance of more currency).

*Original Intent and the Bankruptcy Power: What Were They Thinking?*

## Joshua Jervis lost everything

Recall that the sheriff had foreclosed on all of Joshua Jervis' possessions in 1785 because of his debts to John Hays. Joshua was insolvent.



Court – Sheriff sells Joshua Jervis' goods for debt to John Hays

By 1786, the situation was desperate in the whole nation. In Harford, debtors terrorized creditors; angry farmers marched on Bel Air to prevent debt sales of their property by Sheriff Robert Amos.

*Bel Air – An Architectural and Cultural History*

## John Jervis' estate assigned

John Jervis had been living in one of the houses on his brother James' lots in Bel Air. He died in 1785, and his son Solomon was the administrator of his estate.

There wasn't enough value in John's estate to pay his debts, so in 1788 Solomon had to turn the remainder over to Samuel Forwood.

Solomon Jervis  
Adm. of John

Nov. Term 1788

I did 15.00 Interest  
from the 15th day  
of April 1788  
Costs of suit -

Att'y. 100  
Sheriff 41  
Clerk 180  
Court 20  
341

John Lee Gibson

November the 15th 1788 I hereby assign &  
Make over to Samuel Forwood or assigns the above  
Judgment with all my right Title & Interest  
therein -  
Solomon Jervis

Witness Present  
John Pearson

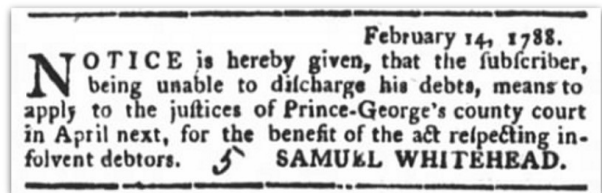
Principal	15-15	5-15
Interest	1-11-10	1-11-10
Cost	2-2-7	2-2-7
	1-9-9	1-9-5

Court – Solomon assigns John Jervis' estate to Samuel Forwood – 1788

After John died in 1785, his son James continued to live on the Bel Air lots with his family. So our grandparent James was often referred to as James Jervis Sr. and his nephew as James Jervis Jr.

## An Act Respecting Insolvent Debtors

Maryland, like other states, confined insolvent debtors to jail. Unlike criminal inmates, the debtors were required to pay their own room and board in jail. If they couldn't pay, the cost of their room and board was added to their debt. It was a no-win situation.



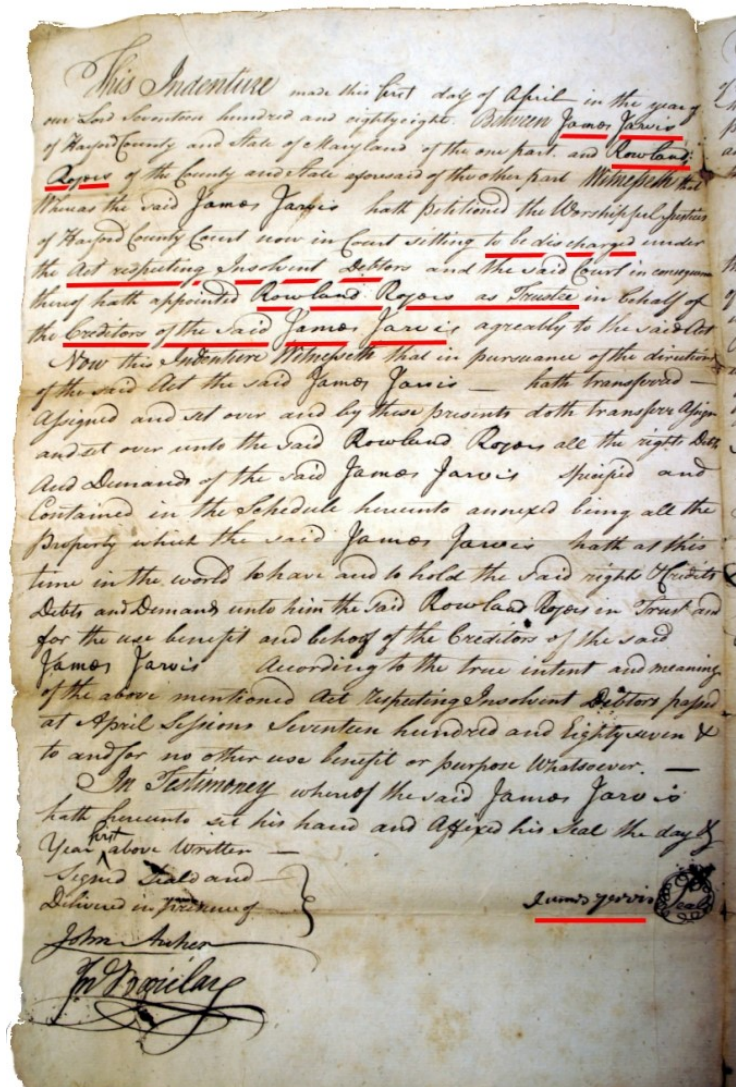
Petitioners besieged state government for discharges. In 1787, the General Assembly passed "An Act respecting insolvent debtors." It provided for the discharge from all debts upon the surrender of all real and personal property. Pretty harsh.

## James Jervis hardships

James Jervis was also having financial problems. James couldn't pay his debts. I don't know if he was in jail.

On April 1, 1788, James petitioned the court for a discharge under "An Act respecting insolvent debtors". In exchange, Rowland Rodgers, trustee of James' creditors, would sell "all the property that the said James Jarvis hath at this time in the world."

Rowland Rodgers was James' brother-in-law. He was married to James' sister Catherine. Rodgers had to put up a surety bond that he would perform his duties.



Court – James Jervis discharged from debts, Rowland Rodgers trustee for creditors – 1788

The court ordered Rodgers to sell all James' "Goods and Chattles Lands and Tenements."

Court order – Rowland Rodgers to sell goods of James Jervis – 1788

An inventory was prepared of all James' goods, debts, and creditors. His debtors and creditors are a who's-who list of Bel Air and Harford County.

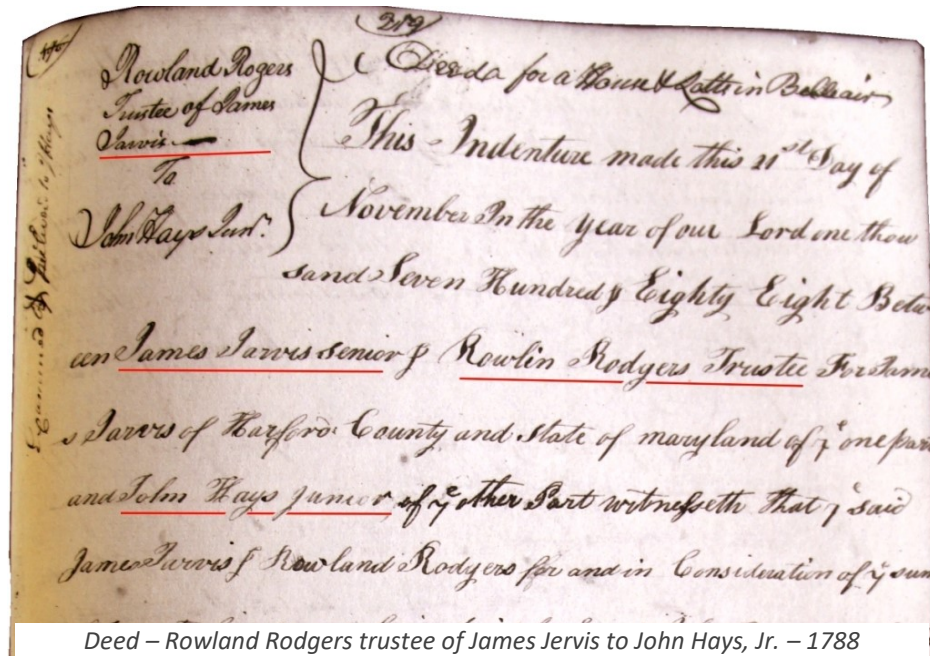
The court had ordered Rodgers to sell all James' goods "(the Land in Chester County excluded)." His inventory specifies "1/3 part of a tract of land in Chester County, Pennsylvania".

That's interesting. I wonder how and why James owned some land in Chester County. Was it some of his father Joseph's land? Or Elizabeth's? That's for a future researcher.

Court – Inventory of James Jervis' goods, debts, and creditors – 1788

## Sale of house and lots

In November 1788, as part of his court discharge, Rowland Rodgers sold the Jervis houses and lots in Bel Air to John Hays, Jr. The price was seventy-five pounds.



## James Jervis is insolvent

“Insolvency” and “Bankruptcy” were treated as interchangeable terms.

James Jervis was insolvent. Obviously, so was his wife Elizabeth. They were without any personal property or money.

They must have arranged with John Hays to continue to live in the house in Bel Air that he had just sold to Hays.

*Ed. Note: There are dozens of court actions between James Jervis and John Hays Jr. The Hays were a well-to-do and prominent family. I don't know why Hays kept loaning and leasing to James. They must have had some kind of relationship other than court actions.*



# 1787 The US Constitution



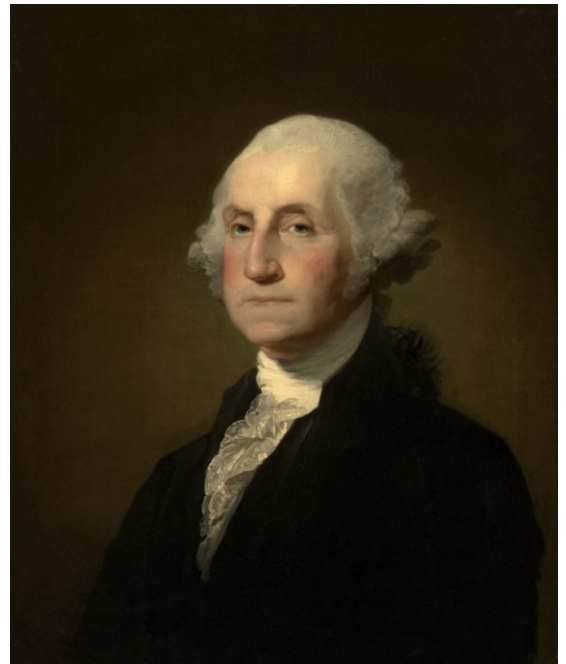
*Around the country, the wealthy feared the increasing violence of the poor, so in 1787 they met in Philadelphia to write a new national constitution. In the 1788 election for the ratification convention, only Harford county voted against the document. The new constitution was ratified overwhelmingly.*

*Bel Air – An Architectural and Cultural History*

1789 George Washington is president

*The first presidential election was held on January 7, 1789, and Washington won handily. John Adams, who received the second-largest number of votes, became the nation's first vice president.*

*On April 30, 1789, George Washington became the first President of the United States.*



George Washington – Gilbert Stuart

## 1790 was a busy year

*The last decade of the 1700s began with a flurry of important events:*

- George Washington authorized the first US Census
- Congress moved from New York to Philadelphia
- The federal government assumed the states' war debts
- Washington DC soon to be chosen as the new capital

## 1790 US Census

The 1790 US Census counted the population of the new United States for the first time. Here are some interesting population statistics:

- United States – 4 million
- Slaves – 700,000
- New York City – 33,000
- Philadelphia – 28,000

James and Elizabeth were living on a farm rented from John Hays Jr., southeast of Bel Air. William and Margaret may have been living with them.

	Hads of Families	free w/ males of 16 yrs & up	free w/ males of 16 yrs & up	free w/ females of 16 yrs & up	All other free persons	Slaves	Total
not from 10 42	1262	1254	2298	128	1155	604	12
John Capeland	1		1		5		2
James Jervis	2	2	4		8		13
Robert Crawford	2	2	3				8
Phillip Quinlan	3	2	3				1
Ann Cairn	1	3	6		3		11
Wm Lytle	1	3	2		6		16

1790 US Census – James Jervis

1790 US Census – James Jr. and Solomon Jervis

By 1790, James and Elizabeth were insolvent. In 1788, they had sold their house and lots in Bel Air to John Hays as part of the settlement of debts.

Their son Joseph was 18, son Thomas 16, and daughter Mary was 14.

## Family Nibbles

In February 1790, John Hays offered James and Elizabeth a house to live in on one of his farms named "My Lord's Gift". They wouldn't have to pay any rent money, but they would owe Hays forty bushels of wheat per year. The term was for three years.

They could use dead wood for firewood, but couldn't cut green timber.



A Lease of agreement made & concluded upon  
By John Hays Jr. of the one part & James Jarvis  
Senior of the other part witnesseth that the sd John  
Hays doth agree to rent his Improvement of Cleared  
Land called my Lord's Gift for the term & Space of  
three years from the present Date the sd James  
Jarvis doath agree to pay unto John Hays as his  
order the Quontody of forty Bushels of marchable  
wheat yearly weighing 60 pounds for Bushel & the wheat  
Carried to Shimpres mill at Bush town only the  
First years Rent & sd Jarvis is to have untill the  
Tenth day of august In the year 1791 for the delivery  
and payment of it the sd Jarvis ~~the sd Jarvis~~ is permitted  
to sow wheat In the year 1792 the part of Ground & said  
Jarvis is permitted to sow the one third & that to be  
sowd square of In some of the fields that the next  
tenant may have a chance to make a spring brood  
which crop of wheat the sd Jarvis may save in  
Harvest In the year 1793 his Carrying  
Nothing of the place that will make munnire  
he may Carray it away the said Jarvis is to  
Have firewood on the place he taking the dead  
wood that's fallen down & is to cut no green timber  
The sd Jarvis is to mend the Chimney & put three  
Sleepers In the room part & Lay the floor & build  
a Corner Chimney & Lay the hearth for which the  
sd Hays is to allow him twenty Shilling out of the  
Rent & sd Hays is to bring stuff downed for the floor  
The sd Jarvis is to cover a stable which he agrees to  
build for which sd Hays is to allow him a dollar out  
of the Rent for & sd Hays is to pay for glase & crails  
the sd Jarvis is to Leave the Improvement of house  
& fences In as good order as he gets them & as much  
better as he agrees to make them we bind our selves  
our Heirs & assigns In the sum of one Hundred pounds  
specie to full fill & abide by the within Bargain as  
witness our hands & seals this Second day of february  
1790 3<sup>rd</sup> <sup>Tenth</sup>  
Elizabeth <sup>her</sup> <sup>mark</sup> James Jarvis  
John Hays Jr.

In addition, James had to fix the place up. He agreed to mend the chimney, lay a floor, and build a corner chimney with hearth. Finally, James was to build a stable and cover it with a roof. Hays would provide the materials, and James would do the work.

For an insolvent family, this seems like a "helping hand" from John Hays.

Lease agreement – James Jarvis and John Hays Jr. – 1790

## William and Margaret (5G)

William and Margaret were having difficult times too. They had been living with James and Elizabeth.

William was age 30. Margaret was 28.

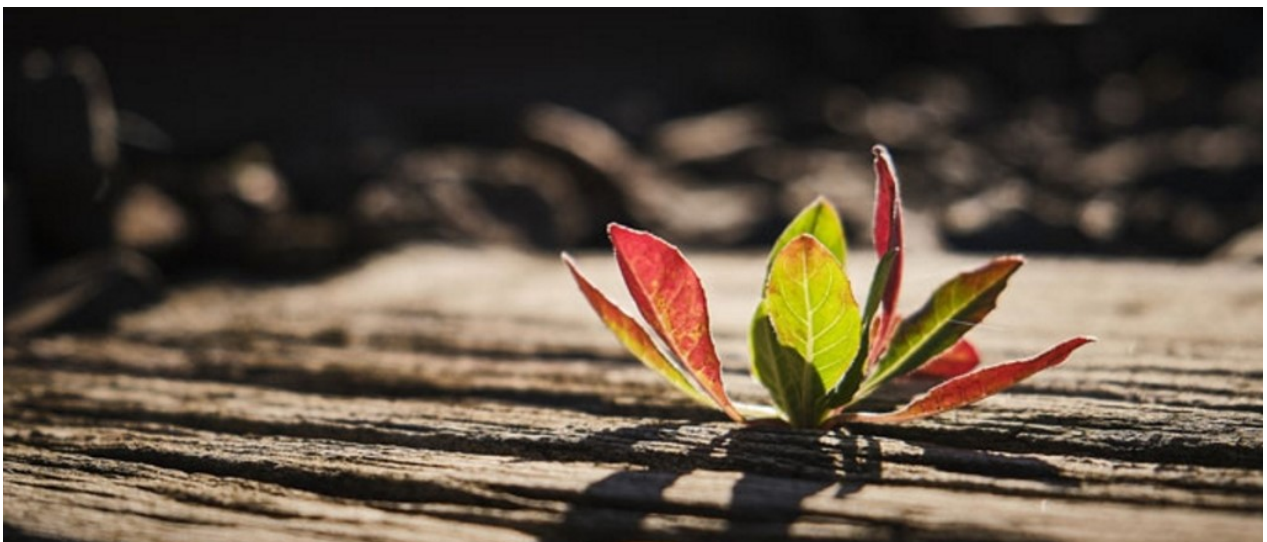
Their daughter Sarah was age 5, and they just had another daughter Elizabeth in June of 1790. They may have had other children that died in infancy, because having two children in ten years of marriage was unusual.



## A new decade

The years leading up to 1790 had been hard on the Jarvis families. Most had lost their goods, homes, and property.

Did the new decade hold some hope for recovery?



## Timeline

Year	Event
1780	William Jervis marries Margaret Thompson (5G) on August 24
1780	James Jarvis treated by Dr. John Archer
1780	Belle Aire, Maryland founded, from Scott's Old Fields
1781	Important colonial victory at battle of Cowpens, South Carolina
1781	French defeat British in Chesapeake Bay, siege of Yorktown begins
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1783	James Jervis had an inn at his house in Lot 24 in Belle Aire
1785	James Jervis charged William Jordan won't pay for liquor James made for him
1785	Thomas Jefferson appointed minister to France, replacing Benjamin Franklin
1785	Sarah born to William and Margaret Jarvis in Harford County, Maryland
1785	Benjamin Franklin elected sixth president of Pennsylvania
1785	Joshua Jervis' goods sold by sheriff
1785	John Jervis died, son Solomon later assigns rights to Samuel Forwood
1786	Angry farmers march on Bel Air to prevent debt sales
1787	US Constitution written, perhaps from mill Joseph Jervis built on Ridley Creek
1787	Constitutional Convention convenes in Philadelphia, only seven states there
1787	Pennsylvania is second state to ratify the US Constitution
1788	James and Elizabeth Jervis sell Belle Aire lots to John Hays for £75
1788	James Jervis' goods sold, declared insolvent
1789	George Washington elected first president
1790	President Washington authorizes the first US Census
1790	Benjamin Franklin dies in Philadelphia at age 84
1790	Elizabeth born to William and Margaret Jarvis (5G) in Harford County
1790	<i>The Philadelphia Spelling Book</i> is the first book to be copyrighted
1790	First US census, 3,929,326 people, 697,681 slaves, Phila. 28,000, NY 33,000
1790	Census shows James Jervis may be living with son William and family
1790	Congress moved from New York to Philadelphia.

## James Stays, William Goes 1790s

The 1790s in Harford County started off just as badly as the 1780s had ended.

James and Elizabeth were insolvent, living on a rented farm in exchange for their labor.

William and Margaret were living in James' household, with no means of support. They have a five-year-old and a newborn.

*The county records are littered with mortgages and suits for debt between the end of one war and the beginning of the next. In Bel Air alone, at least nine houses and lots were sold by the sheriff for debt between 1796 and 1814.*

*Bel Air – An Architectural and Cultural History*



Even the sheriffs had troubles. They were responsible for collecting taxes, for which they received a fee. But they had to pay the state treasury, whether they collected or not. Between 1796 and 1802, three successive sheriffs were bankrupted.

## William and Margaret Jarvis (5G) go

In 1791, William and Margaret decided to leave Harford County and go west. William was age 31, and Margaret was 29.

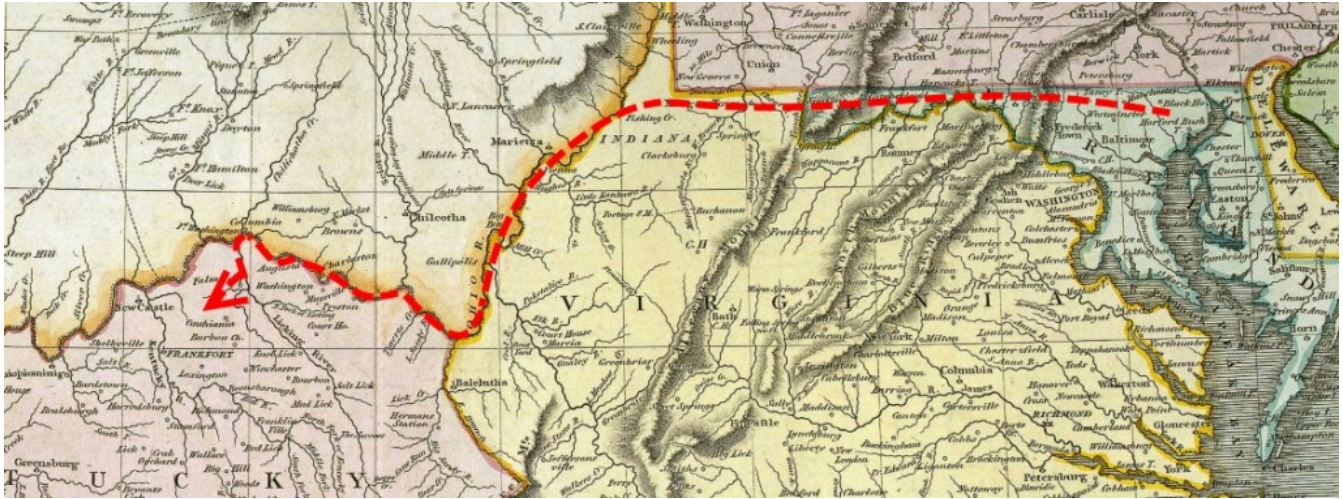
Times had been difficult for several years. They didn't have a homestead in Harford County. William's father James was insolvent. William's uncles were no longer alive. Some of his cousins were moving west too.

Others from Maryland had set out for western Virginia (now West Virginia) and Kentucky territory.

We don't know why they made their decision, but they decided to go. Like each of the three previous generations, they were moving west.

## Family Nibbles

William and Margaret's daughter Elizabeth was born in Harford County in June 1790. Their next child Parker would be born in the newly formed state of Kentucky in 1792.



We'll pick up William and Margaret's Kentucky story in the next series.

## James (6G) and Elizabeth Jervis stay

In 1790, James and Elizabeth rented one of John Hays' farmhouses with ten acres. Their rent was forty bushels of wheat per year and handyman chores to fix up the house and stable.

James was age 50, Elizabeth was 47. James had come to Harford County over twenty years ago.

They had been through very difficult times, and in 1788 had been forced to give up all their goods and property because they couldn't pay their debts.

Their younger children were reaching the age to leave home; Joseph 19, Thomas 17, and Mary 15.

So James and Elizabeth had a place to live. But they were insolvent. Whatever their reasons, they had decided to stay in Harford County.

Look at the Insolvent List for Bush River Lower Hundred. There are about fifty insolvent families out of a total of about three hundred families.

*A List of Insolvents in Brook River Lower - -*

John Baxter	0:3:7/2	John Pritchard	13:3/2
Joseph Bugefs	2:0	Philip Preshan	2:11/2
Michael Bughler	8/2	George Riley	4:10
Francis Billingsley	1:10:8/2	Mary Rhoads	3:2
Hugh Bay	1:9	Thomas Rhoads	5:9/2
Ann Durham	7:6	William Robinson (Capt)	2:3
Susannah Durham	4:10	John Ringate	10:5
James Dobbin	1:03/2	James Sander	3:03/2
Hannah Durham	1:9:9	William Sheshbury	5:6
Eleanor Durham	4:2	James Sherdine	11:0
Thomas Edwards	4	John Hainsford	1:0
William Goodwin	2:9	Thomas Taylor Ship Capt	10:10
John Garrett	1:7	Thomas Tredway	2:11
John Hainsbury	12:8	Erasmus Turk	1:6
John Harvey	6:5	Michael West	1:8
Patrick Hainsbury	2:6	David West	2:8
James Invis	2:0	William Watten	2:6
John Invis Junr	11:6	Isaac Webster Junr	3
Moses Magness	2:10		
Rosario Whinsey	1:03/2		
Patrick Murphy	4:3		
John More	2:7		
John Moris-Joiner	9:73/4		

*A List of Insolvents in Bush River Lower Hundred – Tax List – 1791*

## Things got worse

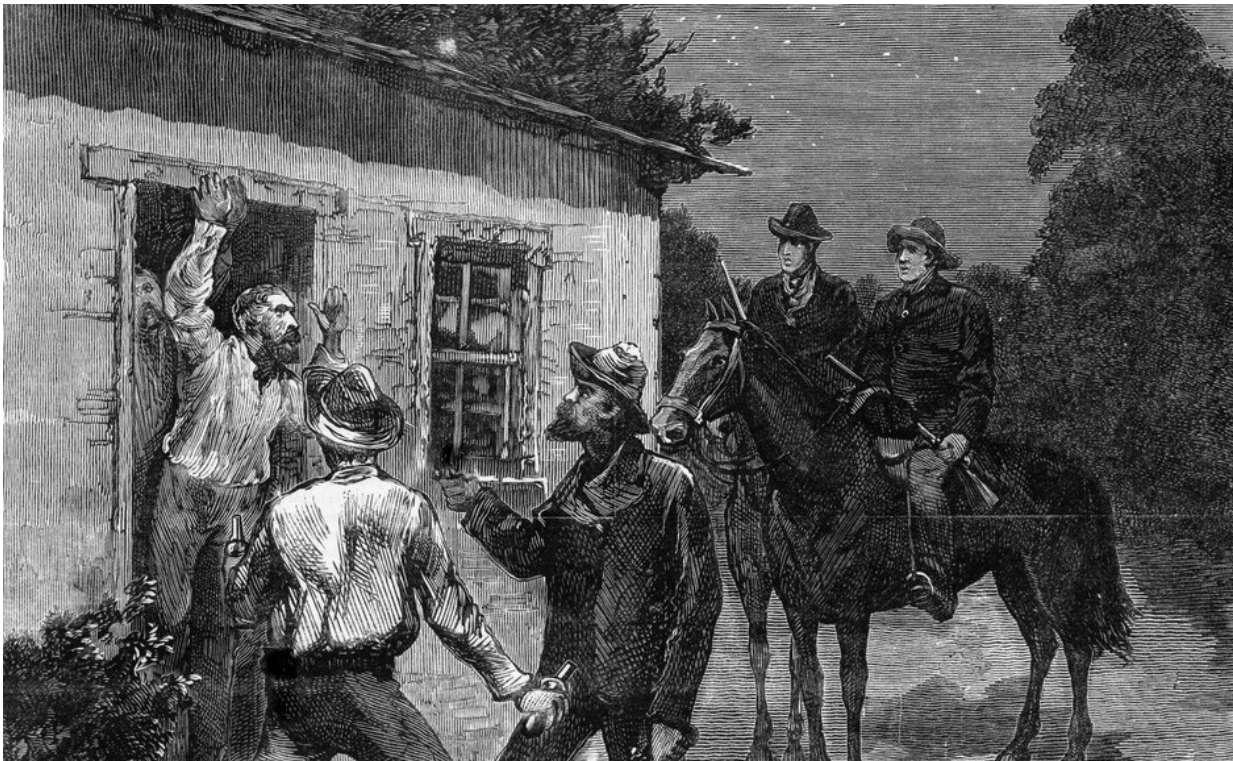
In 1793, John Hays charged that James hadn't met the lease terms:

- *James hadn't given his yearly wheat allotment*
- *He hadn't fixed the house floor or chimney*
- *He hadn't fixed the stable*
- *He had cut green timber for firewood*

## Vigilantes

Hays took matters into his own hands.

On July 29, 1793, John and Joseph Hays and John and William McCandless showed up at James' house. John McCandless represented himself as a deputized constable. They entered forcibly and took away much of James and Elizabeth's household goods.

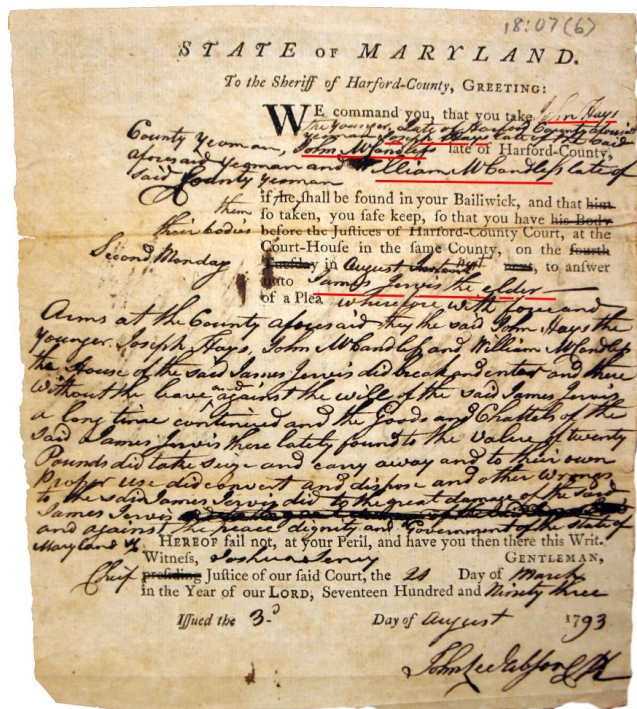
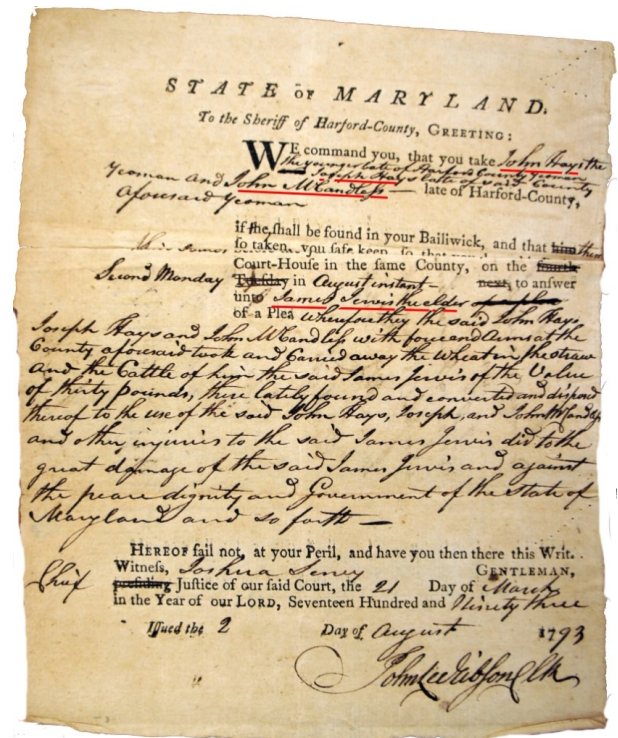


The Hays and McCandlesses showed up again the next day. This time they took twenty cart loads of wheat in the straw, a horse, three cows and five hogs.

## James complained to the court

On August 2, James went to the courthouse to make his charge against Hays and McCandless. On that day, the court issued an order for the sheriff to bring the Hays and McCandlesses to court on the second Monday in August (August 12) to answer charges.

That same day, Hays and McCandlesses went to James' house for a third time. They again entered forcibly and took more things.



James went to the courthouse again, and on August 3, the court issued another order for the sheriff to bring Hays and McCandless to court on August 12.

## A sale is advertised

On August 8, John McCandless published an advertisement of a sale of James Jervis' goods, to be held at James' house on Friday, August 16.

The inventory of things to be sold included:

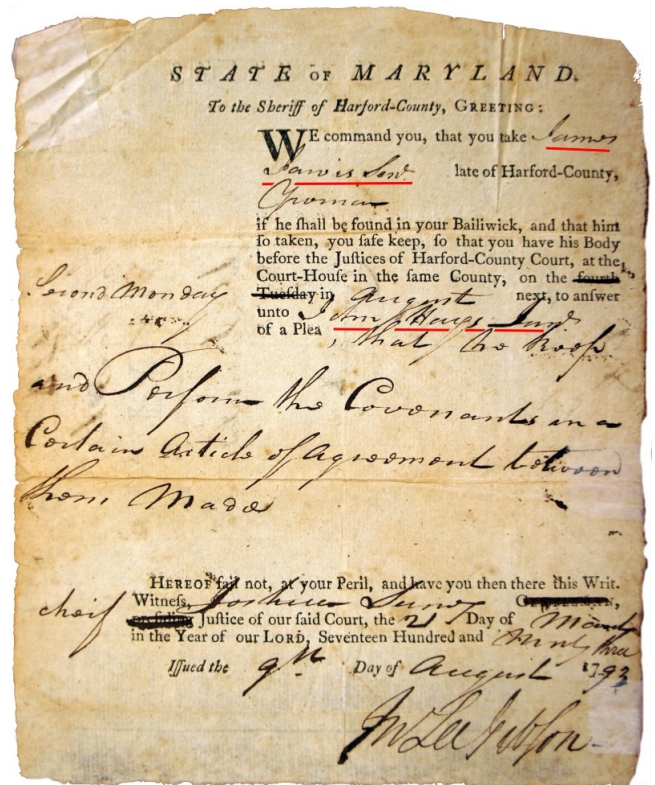
- one sorrel horse
- cow and calf
- heifer
- sheaves of wheat & corn standing in the field
- rye or wheat not cut
- patch of potatoes
- garden of cabbage
- shovel
- plough
- ax
- singletree
- hoe
- short chain
- clevises
- stone hammer
- old iron
- two old barrels
- plow
- flax in the sheaf
- old base of drawers
- old chest
- tea table
- bag
- spinning wheels
- iron pole & hoes
- pots rack
- chain
- bridle bit

Advertisement  
 This is to give Notice that there will be sold the goods  
 and Chattels of James Jervis Junior on Friday 16<sup>th</sup> of this  
 Inst by J<sup>th</sup> McCandless deputed Constable by the Request of  
 John Hayes Junior which I have Testimony upon on the 29<sup>th</sup>  
 day of July Last and on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Day of this Inst. for  
 Rent Due of said Hayes Lands the Articles as fol-  
 lows Viz one Sorrel Horse one cow Half one Heifer  
 a Parcel of Sheep wheat & Corn standing in the  
 field the Rye or wheat not cut in the field a  
 patch of Potatoes a Garden of Cabbidge a Shovel  
 Plough an Iron pole & hoes a horse short chain  
 clevises a stone hammer & old iron  
 two old Barrels a bare Iron plow flat In the Sheep  
 old base of Drawers old Chest a tea Table one bag  
 Clevis spinning wheels old Iron pole & hoes pots rack  
 a part of Chain Bredle bit & other parts Dishes  
 something Irons cards a mortar spoons knives & forks  
 five young Hogs bed of old Horse four Cheers a sprouting  
 there an old Chair a part of a Rush collar & plot a table  
 a few other Bittles a bag with dried herrings bit  
 a empty barrel soap barrel with soap a bar of meal  
 one featherbed & bedders & Bedding - Which will be  
 sold at the Instance of John Hayes Junior  
 as above mentioned by me appointed Officer at the place where  
 James now lives on the whole of the goods in the Land  
 was taken up to the Bonds by only the bed & furniture  
 meal barrel a pair of Iron Hogs also what was in the  
 the name of the crops which he has to the place upon  
 Conditions by me or sold where they now are mentioned  
 by the Constable - John Hayes to J<sup>th</sup> McCandless  
 Aug 8<sup>th</sup> 1793 E. Davis

- *pewter dishes*
- *smoothing irons*
- *spoons knives and forks*
- *five young hogs*
- *bedsted*
- *four chairs*
- *part of a husk collar*
- *table*
- *three bottles*
- *empty barrel*
- *one soap barrel with soap*
- *barrel of meal*
- *feather bed & bolsters and bedding*

## John Hays charges James in court

On August 9, John Hays Jr made a charge against James Jervis for non-payment of rent. The court ordered the sheriff to bring James Jervis to court on the second Monday of August (August 12).



## The showdown in court

The parties showed up in court on August 12, all except the McCandless brothers. The sheriff couldn't find them to serve their orders to appear.



John Hays, through his attorney Aquilla Scott, charged that James Jervis hadn't met the requirements of the lease.

James Jervis, through his attorney John Montgomery, charged that Hays and McCandless had violated him by force and arms by taking his belongings.



## The verdict

Judge Thomas Bond ordered James to pay the rent he owed, and he ordered James' goods be returned to him.

But it was not a victory for either party. Their disputes continued.



## Hays v. Jervis continues...

In January 1794, six months after their last tangle, John Hays and John McCandless showed up once more at James Jervis' house. They again drove off with James' sorrel horse and two cows.

Same story, same outcome. James is back in court seeking return of his property.

And it happened again in May 1794.

## James and Elizabeth move

By 1798, the tax list shows James Jervis renting a house on ten acres from William McClintock. It is located near James' Run above the head of the Bush River.



## 1800 US Census

The 1800 census shows James Jervis as a head of household – 1 male over 45, 1 male 26-45, 1 female over 45, 1 female 26-45, 2 females 10-16.

Name	180	165	150	135	120	105	90	75	60	45	30	15
James Jervis									1	1		
Daniel Turner												
James Henderson												
Robert Crispwell												

1800 US Census – James Jervis

James and Elizabeth are the 1 male and 1 female over age 45. James is age 60 in 1800, and Elizabeth is 57.

Probably one of their sons, either Joseph or Thomas, is the 1 male 26-45. Joseph was age 28, Thomas 26. Their spouse would be the female 26-45. And they had two daughters age 10-16.

From other household names on the same page of the census, it looks like the same place where James and Elizabeth lived in 1798.

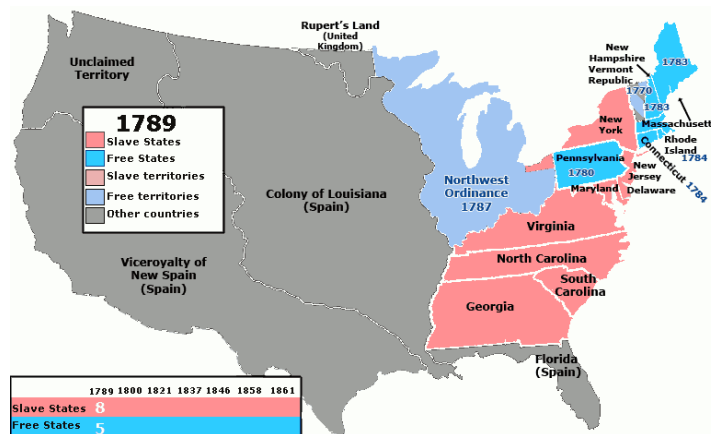
## Later years

I don't know when James or Elizabeth died, but I'd estimate they both died in the early years of the 1800s. I haven't found any citations for either of them after that.

## Nibbles Extra Credit

### Slavery in Harford County

Slavery was common in Harford County. Since Maryland was south of the Mason-Dixon Line, slavery was well accepted.



### Slaves in the census

Slaves were counted in censuses because they were taxed. Sometimes their given names were recorded, other times just a count.

In the 1776 census, there were 9,423 whites and 3,342 blacks in Harford County, so 26% of the residents were black. Likely most blacks were slaves, but by 1790 there were 775 free blacks.

5	James Harris	Sheepman	1	Bennett	Negro	1
	John Jarvis		1	George	White	1
	Robt. Johnson		1	Martha		1
3	John Johnson		1	Martha		1
	Rachel Johnson	Widow	1	William		1
5	Negro	Exorder		Robt.		1
	Hester Johnson	Widow	3			
	Barnett Johnson					
1	Negro	Mingo & Moller		John		1
1	Thomas Johnson	Sent	1			
6	Negro	Nan Dug & Comfort		Aquila		1
	William Johnson		1	Negro		1
	Frances Jenkins		1	Eloy		1
	Japhua Jarvis		1	Martin		1
2	John Johnson		1	Negro		1
52			52			

Tax List – Upper Spesutia Hundred – 1776

## Slaves in Bel Air

By 1798 Bel Air was a thriving metropolis. There were 20 houses instead of the original 4. The population of Bel Air was 157, of whom 36 were black. The tax list shows that four of the Bel Air residents owned 25 slaves, so the other 11 of the black residents may have been free.

## Taxation on Slaves

On that same 1798 tax list, the slave population for the county was 3,048, of whom 1,554 were between the ages of 12 and 50, and were therefore subject to taxation of their owners.

*12/ General List of Slaves owned, or Superintended on the 1<sup>st</sup> day of October*

<i>No. of Particular List</i>	<i>Names of Superintendants</i>	<i>Names of Owners</i>	<i>In what County Township or Living.</i>	<i>Whole No. of Slaves of all Ages</i>	<i>No. of Slaves above the age of 12 &amp; under the age of 50 years. Subject to Taxation</i>
.5		William Whitford	D. C. W.	1	1
.5		Samuel Hill	D. C. W.	1	1
.5		Hugh Whitford	D. C. W.	2	2
.6		Chas. Worthington	D. C. L.	3	3
.6		John Worthington	D. C. L.	2	2
.6		Lafayette Ward	D. C. L.	1	1
.6		Samuel Wallis	D. C. L.	1	1
.6		James Hill	D. C. L.	1	1
.6		Hugh Whitford	D. C. L.	3	3
.6		William Wells	D. C. L.	1	1
.7		William Wilson	D. C. L.	9	3
.7		Samuel Wilson	D. C. L.	22	7
.7		George Walker	D. C. L.	6	1
<i>Total amount on 13<sup>th</sup> Assessment district - -</i>				<b>3048</b>	<b>1554</b>

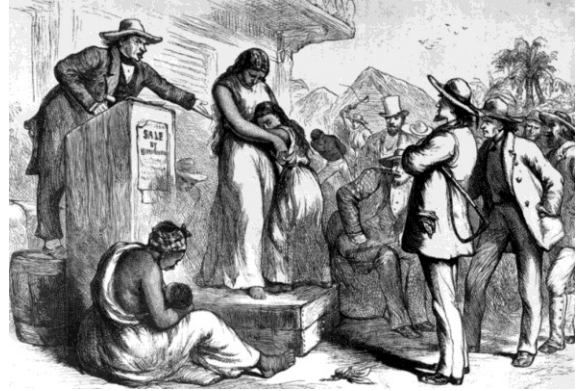
1798 tax list – Slave count

## Slave Sales

Our Jervis families didn't own slaves. We don't know their thinking on slavery, but they didn't have the financial means to buy slaves.

Here's a slave sale citation where a John Jervis buys slave Sal, age 22, and her children Harriett, 4, and George, 1 1/2, along with two cows from Matthew Kennard in 1822 for £12.

I don't know how this John Jervis is related, but he must be a descendent of our Harford Jervises, although our grandparents were long dead or long gone by 1822.



<u>SLAVE SALES</u>						
<i>Date</i>	<i>Seller Last Name</i>	<i>Seller First Name</i>	<i>Buyer Last Name</i>	<i>Buyer First Name</i>	<i>Price</i>	<i>Transaction</i>
1821	Hollis	William	Day	Ch.of Sarah	\$300.00	Negroes Ellen, Candy and Charles.
1821	Hill	Aaron	Ady	James	\$200.00	Negro boy Spencer & girl Charlotte; Also goods, stock, etc.
1821	Guyton	Jane	Anderson-Kentucky	David	\$300.00	Negro girl Jenny-19 sold South to Kentucky.
1821	Smith	Winston	Smith	Jacob	\$1000.00	Negroes: Dinah, Dick, Jacob, Ben; Also, livestock, farm equip. & household furniture.
1822	McClaskey	William	King- Balt Cty	John	\$275.00	One Negro boy named Phillip-10.
1822	Kennard	Matthew	Jarvis	John	12:00:00	Negro Sall-22 and her ch: Harriot -4 & George 1 1/2, 2 cows.
1822	Kennard	Isaac	King - B.C.	John	\$525.00	Sarah's child Simon 15 mos.

*Slave Sales – Harford County*

## Manumissions

Manumission is the act of freeing a slave. Surprisingly, there were a lot of manumissions in Harford County between the Revolutionary War and the Civil War.

**Manumission** and abolition are both used to mean “freeing slaves” or “a release from slavery.” More specifically though, **manumission** is the act of a slave owner setting slaves free, while **emancipation** (and abolition) involve government action.

<https://www.vocabulary.com/dictionary/manumission>



DINAH MORRIS'S CERTIFICATE OF FREEDOM.

### SLAVE MANUMISSIONS

<i>Date</i>	<i>Last Name</i>	<i>First Name</i>	<i>Transaction</i>
1786	Coleman	Jon	Negroes to be free on Christmas Day as follows: Arthur, 1794, David in 1798, James and Fanny in 1805.
1786	Stiles	Joseph	"Slavery is an infringement of the natural rights of man", Free on Jan 1 slaves as follows: Diana-1798, Mulatto Bill-1801, Mulatto Jim-1804, Mulatto Isaac-1806, Mulatto Rachael-1806 and Mulatto Joshua-1813.
1786	Coleman	John	Negroes to be free on Christmas day as follows: Arthur-23, 1794, David-1798, James and Fanny-1805.
1787	Webster	Isaac	"The law of God teaches all men to do as they would be done unto". Two Negro boys are to be free in 1796; three girls are to be free as they become 18 years of age.
1787	Wilson	John	Negro women Fortune and Hannah are hereby free; their 9 children are to be free as they become 18 years of age.
1787	Wilson	Jno & Jos	Negro Tom -36 is hereby free (formerly of Samll Wilson, decd).
1787	Wilson	Sarah	Negro Luch-13 to be free at age of 18.
1787	Dallam	Richard	Negroes to be free as foll: Thomas and Peter in 7 yrs, Caesar in 6 yr, Cato in 9 yrs, Yellow Shins in 12 yrs, Joe in 15 yrs, Ned in 20 yrs, Nancy in 14 yrs, and Elinimia in 16 yrs.

A manumission was an individual act of conscience by a slave owner. There was no cultural or political pressure to do so.

It's interesting to see some of the rationale and conditions of the owners when freeing their slaves.

By 1860, two-thirds of blacks in Harford County were free.

## SLAVE MANUMISSIONS

The U.S. Census data show that there was an increasing growth in the ratio of slave to free blacks in Harford County. By the last census before the Civil War in 1860 almost 67% of the blacks were free when compared to less than 20% in 1790. While the total number of blacks, both free and slave, remained relatively constant in the forty years from 1820-1860, the percentage of free blacks more than doubled.

YEAR	FREE	SLAVE	% FREE
1790	775	3,417	18
1800	1,344	4,264	24
1810	2,221	4,431	33
1820	1,367	3,320	30
1830	2,058	2,947	41
1840	2,436	2,643	48
1850	2,777	2,166	56
1860	3,644	1,800	67

18% Free

67% Free

A major factor in this change was the trend in manumissions. The information in this book is based on data from over five hundred documents representing a total of about two thousand of those manumissions.

## Timeline

Year	Event
1790	President Washington authorizes the first US Census
1790	Benjamin Franklin dies in Philadelphia at age 84
1790	Elizabeth born to William and Margaret Jarvis (5G) in Harford County
1790	First US census, 3,929,326 people, 697,681 slaves, Phila. 28,000, NY 33,000
1790	Census shows James Jervis may be living with son William and family
1790	James and Elizabeth Jervis renting house and farm from John Hays Jr
1790	Congress moved from New York to Philadelphia.
1791	Court house and jail construction completed in Bel Air
1791	Washington D.C. established as US capital
1791	First bank of the United States founded by Alexander Hamilton.
1791	Vermont is admitted to the Union as the 14th state
1791	James Buchanan born in Franklin County, PA. He would be 15th president
1791	William and Margaret Jarvis (5G) and children move west to Kentucky
1792	James Jarvis (6G) declared insolvent on Harford County road tax list
1792	Kentucky is admitted to the Union as the 15th state
1792	Parker born to William and Margaret Jarvis (5G) in Pendleton Co. Kentucky
1792	The first US mint is founded
1793	Eli Whitney invents the cotton gin. This revives slavery in southern states
1793	First manned US balloon flight from Philadelphia and Woodbury, NJ
1793	James Jervis' goods taken by John Hays, lots of legal action ensues
1794	James William born to William and Margaret Jarvis (5G) in Kentucky
1794	First labor union formed in Philadelphia by cordwainers (shoemakers)
1794	US Navy is founded
1796	Malinda born to William and Margaret Jarvis (5G) in Pendleton Co. Kentucky
1796	Tennessee admitted to Union as the 16th state, it is a slave-holding state
1796	George Washington publishes his farewell address
1796	John Adams becomes president, Thomas Jefferson vice-president
1797	Cast iron plow invented. Farmers afraid it will poison the soil, so don't use it
1797	USS Constitution launched as part of new navy
1798	James Jervis is tenant on 10 acres SE of Bel Air owned by William McClintock
1796	Gilbert born to William and Margaret Jarvis (5G) in Pendleton Co. Kentucky
1799	George Washington dies at Mount Vernon
1799	First US printed ballots authorized at Philadelphia
1800	Census lists James Jarvis (6G) as head of household in Harford County
1800	James Jarvis (6g) dies in Harford County sometime in early 1800s

## Three Generations in America 1680-1800

In fall of 1683, Elizabeth Jervis and her two children disembarked their ship at Chester, Pennsylvania. That's the moment that our Jarvis ancestors first arrived in America.



Over the next century, three generations of our grandparents settled, married, had children, worked, and passed on.

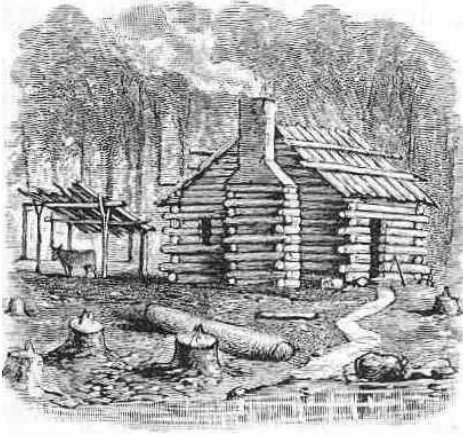
They were witnesses to historic changes in America as it transformed from a British colony to an independent United States.

### Elizabeth Jervis Cookson (8G)

Elizabeth was born in Nantwich, England around 1653. In 1680, her husband John Jervis died, and she became an impoverished single mother of two. In 1683, she made a courageous decision to go to America.

Elizabeth Jervis was one of the earliest settlers in Pennsylvania, as it was created in 1682, just a year before her arrival. She got a patent for land in Middletown in Chester County, one of very few women landholders.





She lived on her land over forty years.

Elizabeth married Joseph Cookson, had three more children, and raised her family there.

Elizabeth died in September 1730.

## Joseph and Esther Jarvis (7G)

Elizabeth's son Joseph Jarvis arrived in Pennsylvania with his mother and sister Ruth in 1683. He was born around 1672, so was about age 11.

Joseph's coming of age included land transactions, starting a grist mill on Ridley Creek, and trading goods with neighbors and the local Lenape Indians.



Some of these actions got him into trouble, particularly with his Quaker meeting. By 1716, Joseph was disowned from the Quakers.

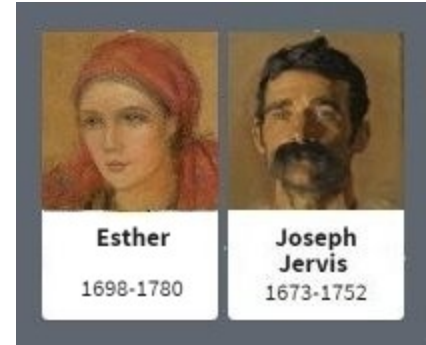
By 1720, Joseph left Chester County and moved west. He settled in frontier land that would become Lancaster County in 1729.

## Family Nibbles

Joseph married Esther, and they settled next to Joseph's brother-in-law Daniel Cookson. The village of White Horse grew up around the Jervis and Cookson lands. Joseph and Esther operated a mill and ran a hostelry and tavern.

Joseph and Esther raised a family of eight children, seven boys and one girl. They lived in White Horse over thirty years.

Joseph died in March 1752. Esther lived for many more years, in the household of her son James.



## James Jervis (6G)

James Jervis was born to Joseph and Esther in 1740 in White Horse. His early years were spent helping his parents run their inn and mill.

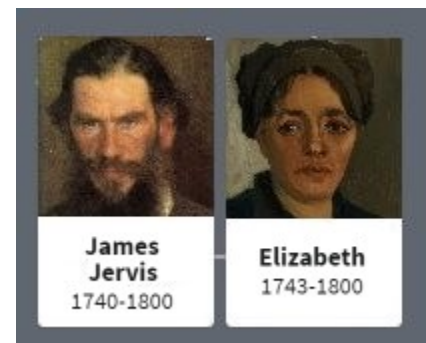
Joseph Jervis died when James was age 12, so he took on more responsibility at home.

In 1760, when James was 20, he married and had a child William. We don't know anything about James' wife, but perhaps she died when William was born or shortly thereafter. And it's after his wife died that his mother Esther came to live in his household. She lived with James until her death around 1780.

James had moved to Uwchlan, a township east of White Horse. Two of his brothers lived there. But by 1770, all three moved to northeast Maryland, following three other brothers who had moved there in the 1760s.

James married Elizabeth, and they had three children in the 1770s. They lived in what would become the town of Bel Air, in the newly formed county of Harford.

After the Revolutionary War, economic hardship plagued the colonies, and Harford County was no exception. James and Elizabeth suffered worsening economic conditions, until they were bankrupted in 1788.

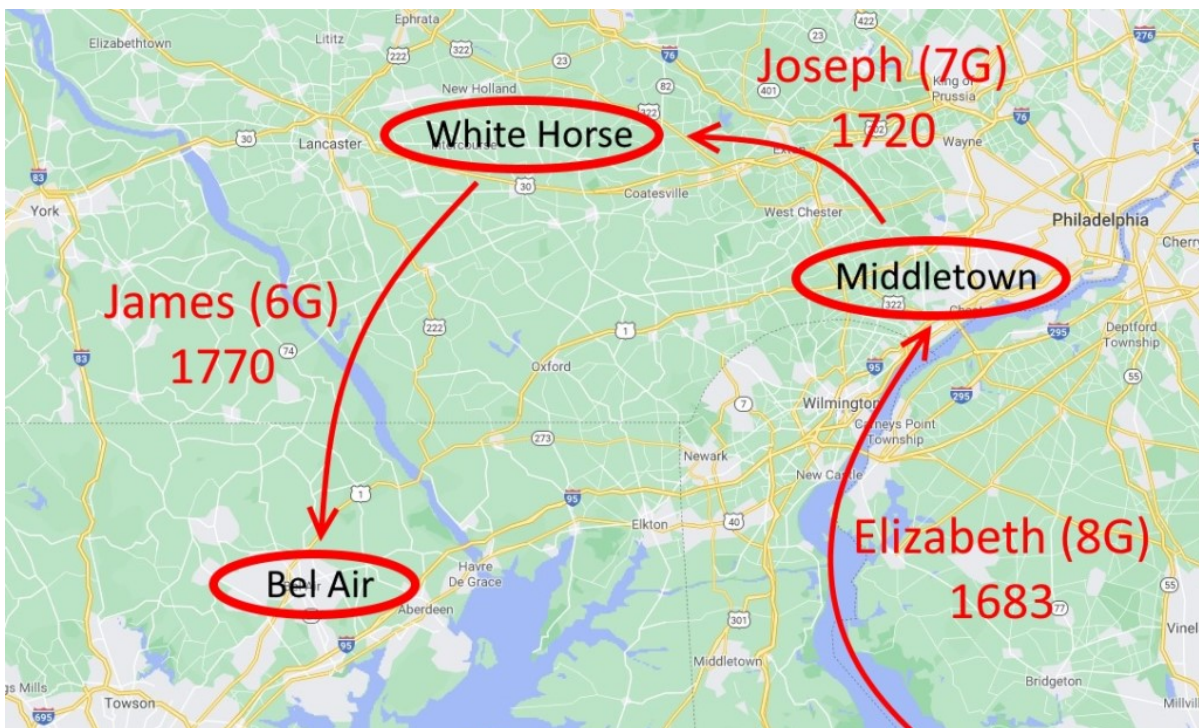


Their later years were filled with continuing financial problems. James and Elizabeth both died around 1800.

## The times

We've learned a lot about these three generations of our grandparents. For me, there are two common threads through their life stories:

- *These were common folk. They had successes and troubles. They had legal scrapes. Just when it seemed like they'd made it, some setback would knock them down.*
- *Each of these three generations suffered an economic hardship that made their current lifestyle unsustainable, and they chose the risk of moving west.*
  - *Elizabeth Jervis (8G) had moved west from England to William Penn's "Holy Experiment" of Pennsylvania*
  - *Joseph Jervis (7G) had moved west to the frontier that would become Lancaster County, Pennsylvania*
  - *James Jervis (6G) had moved west to the frontier that would become Harford County, Maryland*



## What next?

The next generation William and Margaret Jarvis (5G) were suffering economic hardship in Harford County, just as James and Elizabeth had.

William and Margaret made the decision to do what the previous generations had done; move west.

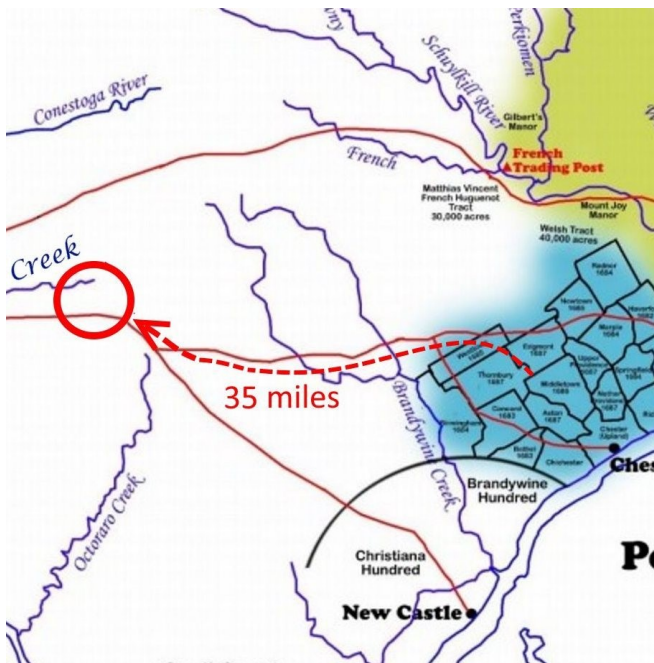
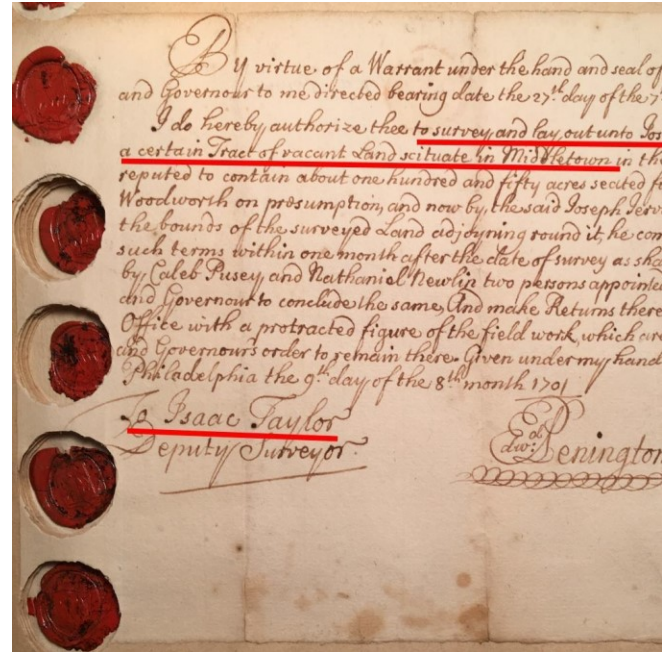
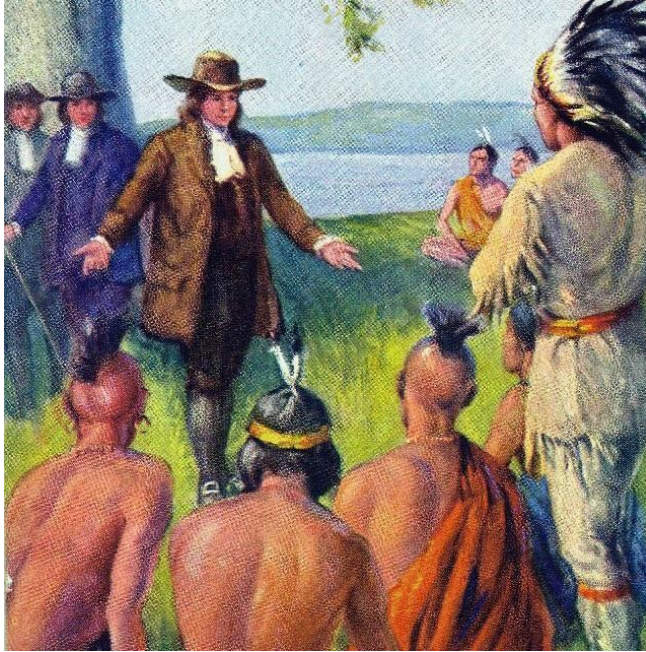
In 1791, they set out for the frontier territory of Kentucky.

We will take up their stories in the next series.

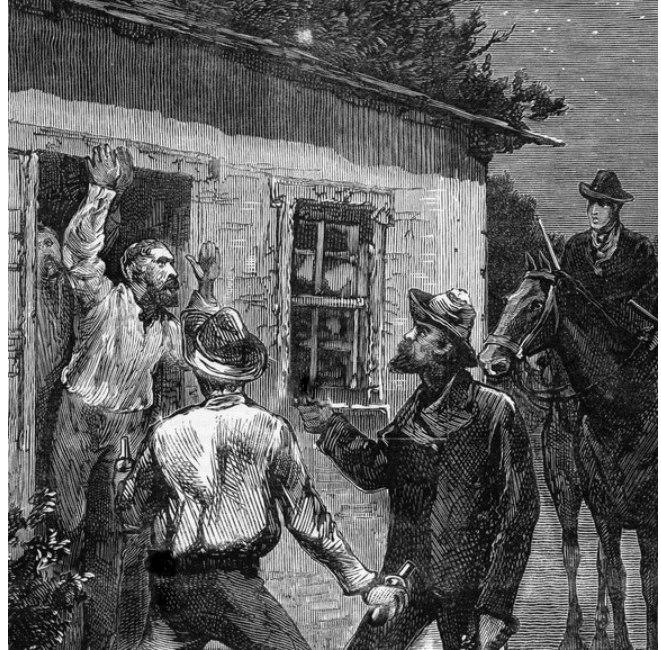


## Stories of Our Jarvis Ancestors 1680-1800

Here's a look back at some of the images of the first three generations of Jarvis families in America.

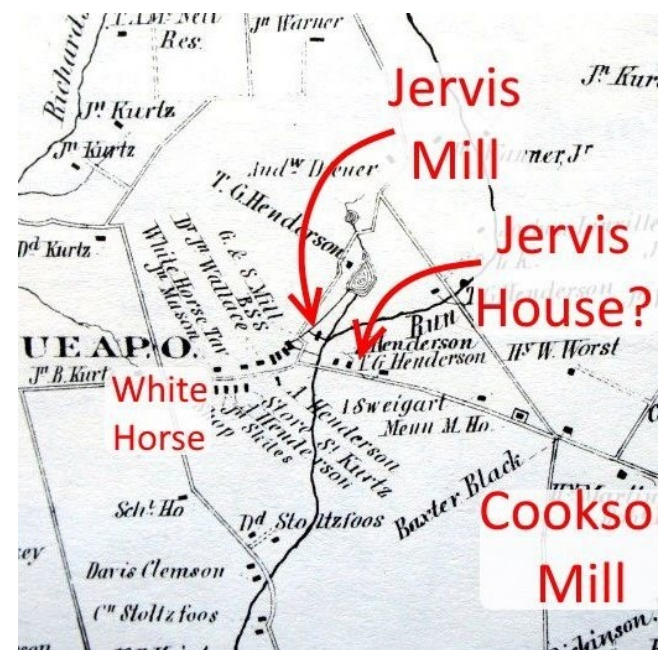


## Family Nibbles



William Penn  
and Governor in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and  
my Co all to whom these presents shall come Sendeth greeti  
of a warrant from my self bearing date the Seven and twent  
There was laid out to Joseph Jarvais of Ridley Township in  
Yeoman the thirteenth day of the first month last a certain  
the Township of Ridleytown in the said County beginning  
side of Ridley Creek from thence Extending Southwest up  
Dividing this tract from the land of Elizabeth Cookson Ser  
oak tree Thence South fifty five degrees westerly in the  
Cookson two hundred and forty six perches to a Spanish oak  
five degrees Easterly by the said of Richard Crosby seven  
oak from thence North fifty five degrees Easterly three h  
to a white oak tree growing by the side of the said Ridley  
severall Courses of the said Creek eighty seven perches to  
containing One hundred and fifty acres Now at the  
Request of the said Joseph Jarvais the said

# Stories of Our Jarvis Ancestors 1680-1800



## Family Nibbles



nty

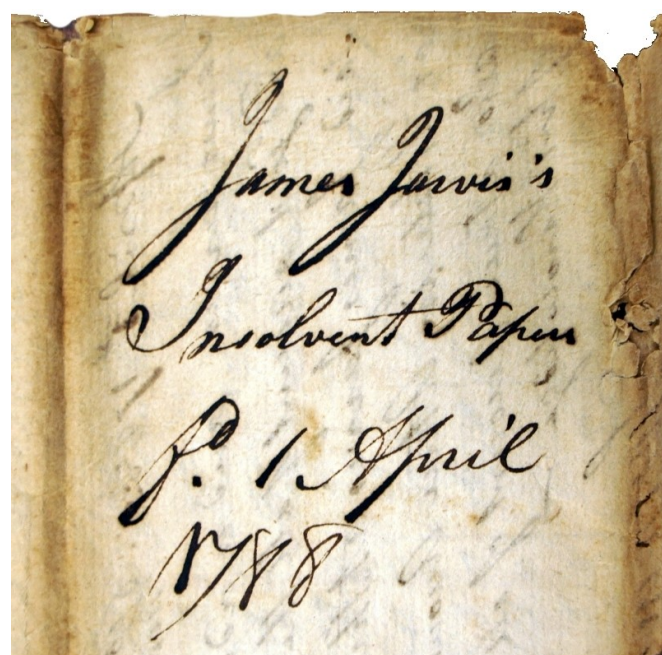
James Jervis	36
Esther Jervis	58
Elizabeth Jervis	33
William Jervis	16
Joseph Jervis	4
Thomas Jervis	12
Mary Jervis	16 Months

John Anderson	5 Months
David Daniel	26
James Neal	29
John Lewis	36
David Lewis	34
James Lewis	3



Stories of Our Jarvis Ancestors 1680-1800



## Family Nibbles



the English nation of the Queen's Majesty to have a License to Trade  
 in this Government of the Province of New York  
 & truly in every part observe the Laws of  
 for regulating of Indian Trade during  
 of this License then this Obligation to  
 receive to be and remain in full force and  
 words  
 of  
 Fiddie  
 her

To Beowd  
 Joseph Joriz  
 Dan: Cook Son



# Stories of Our Jarvis Ancestors 1680-1800



33	Courthouse Lot	8	7	6	5	4	3
34	Sheriff's house Jail-Sheriff's House Lot and Jail Lot	James Jarvis's Inn	23	22	21	20	19

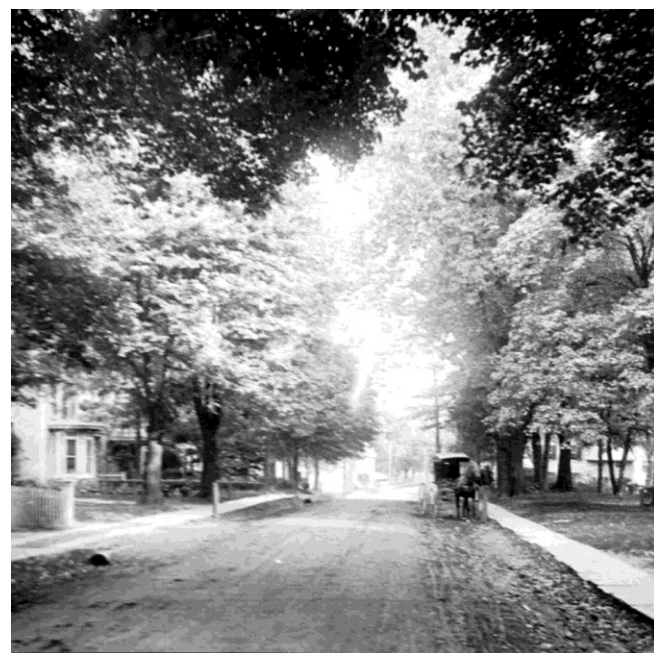
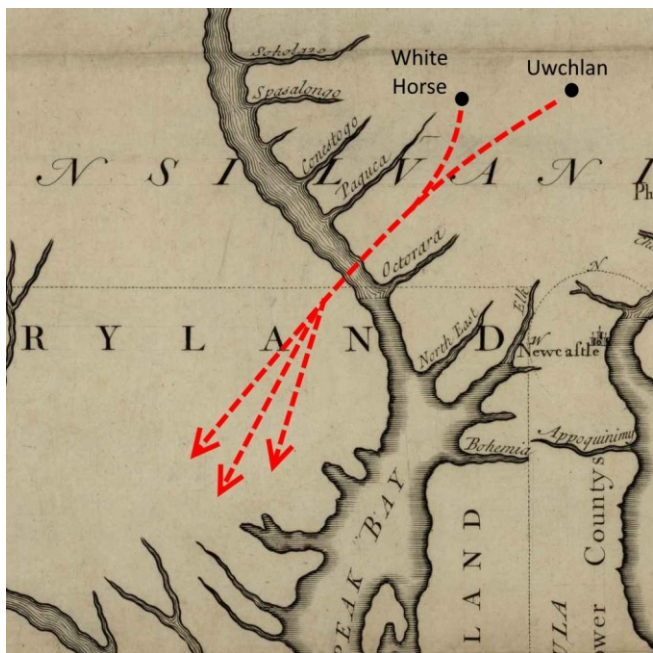
## Fields 1783

Tax List for Harford County.

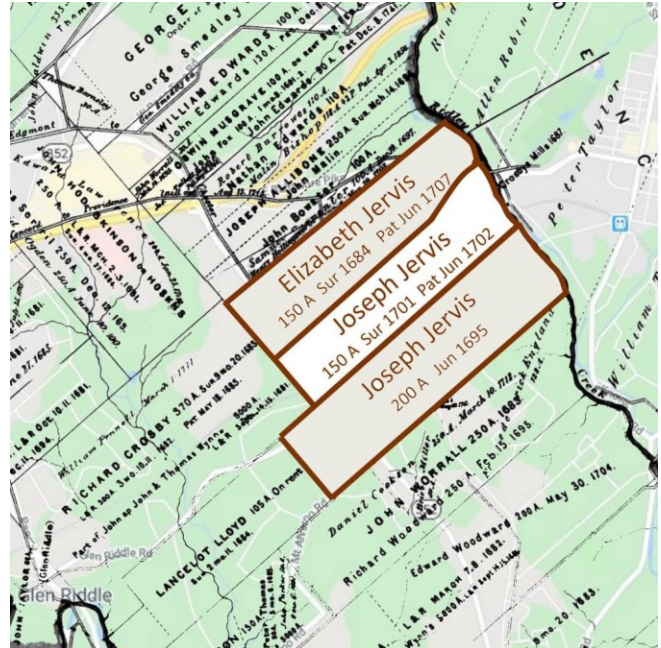




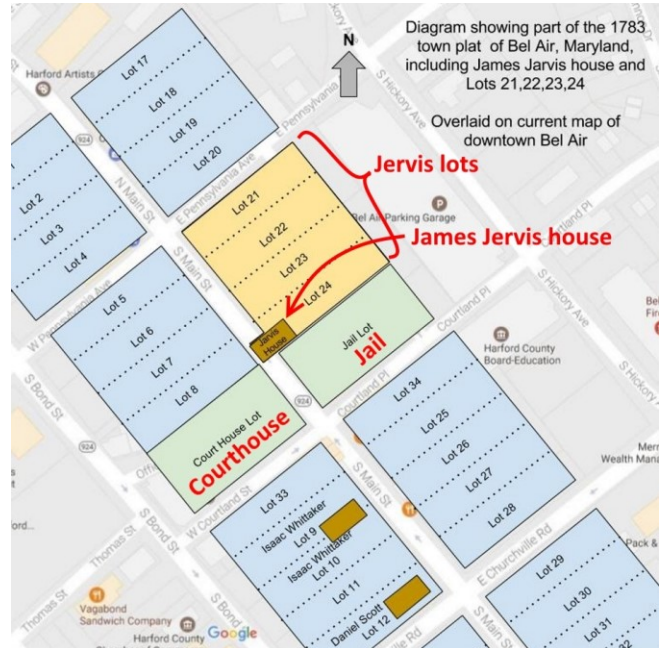
Stories of Our Jarvis Ancestors 1680-1800



## Family Nibbles



## Stories of Our Jarvis Ancestors 1680-1800

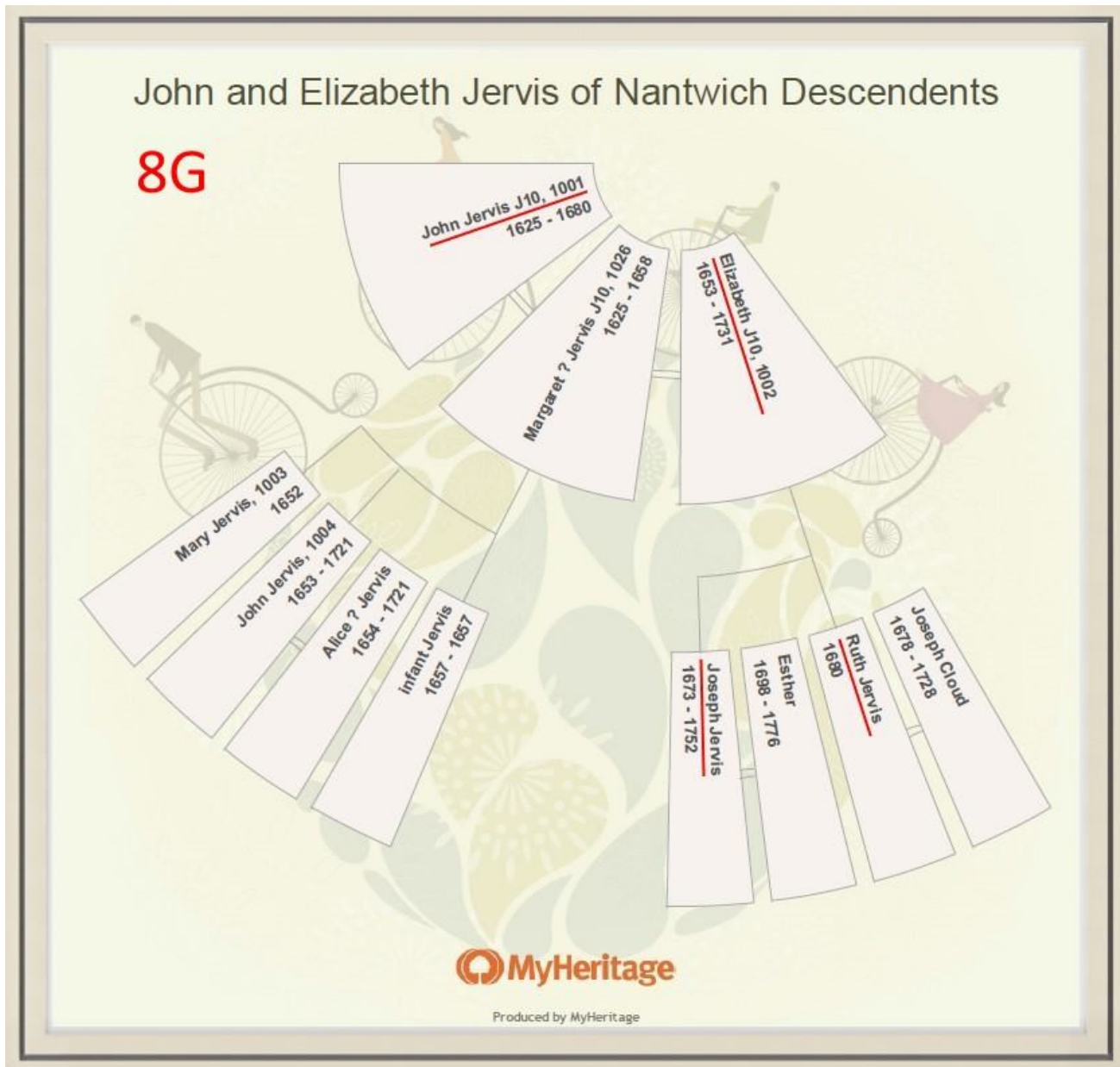


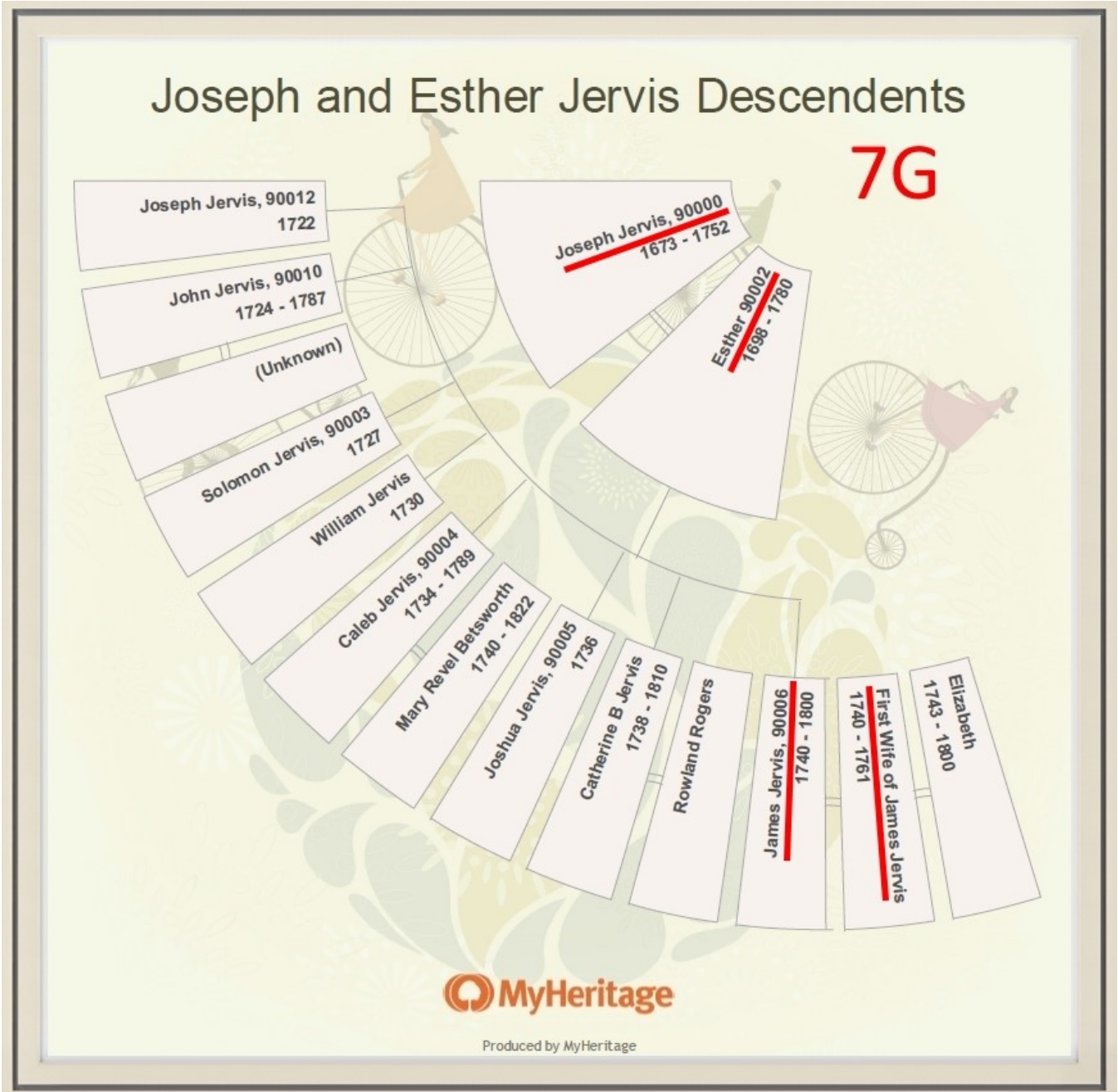
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# Appendix A – Generation Fan Charts

Most of the stories show only our direct line of Jervis/Jarvis and one branch of marriage surnames. Thus, we haven't seen their siblings, aunts and uncles, nieces, and nephews. The Generation Fan Charts show us some of these other close relatives.







# Mark Jarvis Family Tree



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## Three Generations in America 1680-1800

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# About the Author

I'm Mark Jarvis. My wife is Cathy Teply Jarvis.

Cathy and I have always had a soft spot for old family photos, mementos, furniture pieces, etc. Our home displays lots of these mementos, including an ancestor photo wall.

Since I retired in 2014, I've spent many hours chasing our Jarvis and Teply ancestors.

We have a trove of family information and stuff. And we'd like to share it.

You can also find these stories on [familynibbles.com](http://familynibbles.com).





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